The New-York Times.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

THE EXPEDITION TO TEXAS.

ATTACK UPON SABINE PASS.

Loss of the Gunboats Clifton and Sachem.

Return of Our Forces to New-Orleans.

A PATRIOTIC ADDRESS.

The United States Mail steamship *Columbia*, D. B. Eaton, Commander, from New-Orleans, Sept. 13, with mails and passengers to Stoffregen, Thaxter & Co., and with a cargo of cotton and sugar, arrived last evening. The *Columbia* experienced heavy weather during the entire passage.

On the 12th inst., the expedition against Texas under Gen. FRANKLIN, returned to New-Orleans, having failed to effect a landing at Sabine Pass, Texas. The gunboats *Clifton* and *Sachem* were both lost in the attempt to take the rebel batteries.

We are again indebted to R. HAMMERTON, Esq., purser of the *Columbia*, for prompt delivery of our dispatches.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

RETURN OF FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION—REVIEW OF NEGRO TROOPS—GEN. GRANT'S ACCIDENT.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 12.

The expedition to Texas has failed for the present. The force was attempted to be landed at Sabine Pass, though Gen. BANKS had full information that there were batteries there, at least so I am told by naval officers, and might have sent the force by some other route that would have answered every purpose. Still it is hardly ever right to cast blame on anyone for a disaster of which we know so little as we do of this. I am inclined to think the expedition was got up in a great hurry and without due preparation. I do not see why we should be in such a hurry to get into Texas. That job will keep a few weeks at least. The loss of the gunboats *Clifton* and *Sachem*, and the delay, are the only results of this "disaster," over which the rebels are so jubilant and the Union men so disheartened.

GEN. GRANT

is still confined to his room, and though he is recovering gradually, he is not yet able to be moved to the boat. The confinement must be irksome to him, but he bears it like a philosopher. There is a curious fact about this affair. Gen. GRANT, though the most modest man in the world, is vain of his horsemanship, and justly so too. Now, if he had not been so good a rider, he might have got off with a less injury. His horse leaped with such force against the carriage, that he was thrown over on his side, but as Gen. GRANT held his seat in spite of the dash, of course he fell under the horse. If he had been thrown he would not have been so badly hurt. It is rather hard, though, that a man should be so severely punished for the only weakness he possesses, and so slight a one at that.

INSPECTION OF NEGRO TROOPS.

The day before yesterday, Acting Gen. THOMAS with a small party of officers went down to Forts Jackson and St. Philip to inspect the negro troops at those points. They consist of the Fourth Louisiana Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, and a company of heavy artillery. The former is commanded by Col. C. W. DAVY, formerly of the Seventy-fifth New-York; the latter by Capt. LOZIER, of the Thirteenth Maine. There are six companies of the Fourth Louisiana at Fort Jackson, and four at Fort St. Philip, all of which were reviewed and drilled by Gen. THOMAS. Truth compels me to say that they made a very poor exhibition. With the exception of Col. DAVY, I did not notice any officer who seemed to understand his business thoroughly, though there are doubtless some. There are many good reasons for this deficiency, the most important of which is, that until within a very short time the men have been at work on fortifications, and have never had an opportunity to drill. But there is no good reason why officers so wretchedly incompetent should be appointed to a negro regiment. The colored troops ought, at least, to have as good a chance as the white men. Still, it was easy to see that in what they had learned they were remarkably proficient, and under the tutorship of Gen. THOMAS, who went among the men himself and instructed the officers in the proper words of command, they learned some lessons which they will never forget. One could see even better than if the regiment had been perfectly drilled, the excellent material of which it is composed, and the extraordinary aptitude of the negroes for military manœuvres. Col. DAVY is an excellent officer and full of energy; and his whole heart and mind are thoroughly in this work. By patience and perseverance he can make the regiment worthy of the service, but he must have more intelligent help from his officers.

Gen. THOMAS visited both the forts, and after he had left Fort St. Philip, and was on his way back, he was reminded that he had omitted to review the company of heavy artillery which is stationed there, commanded by Capt. LOZIER, formerly of the Thirteenth Maine. Notwithstanding the heat and the exposure to which he had been subjected, the General determined to return and see this company, and it was well he did so, for the poor fellows were feeling very badly to think that they had been slighted; and, moreover, this exhibition of drill and discipline commanded the magnificent admiration of every one who witnessed it. Both with their muskets and at the heavy guns they were prompt, exact and correct in their movements. They are rather slow yet, but with practice they will become as active as could be desired. They are a fine body of men, and their Captain received the hearty commendation of Gen. THOMAS, which ought to fill the measure of his ambition in the direction of praise.

All the troops were addressed both by Gen. THOMAS and Gen. GILMER SMITH, of Gen. GRANT'S Staff, who was one of the party. The former told them, in a few simple words, what he had come here for, and what he hoped to accomplish. He said that he counted their help and coöperation, exhorting them to do their duty, and then eloquently alluded to the great opportunity now afforded their race to prove to the world that manhood which, for generations, has been so cruelly denied them, by joining their efforts with that of the white race to save our common country from the ruin and disgrace with which it is threatened by the authors of the rebellion, and caring for themselves and their posterity hence in the land and the position of men in the nation. Gen. SMITH spoke in a similar strain, and gave some account of the battle-field of Mills Springs Bend, as it appeared to him after the fight. He said he saw white and black men lying side by side on the ground, killed by the bayonet—the fierce instrument, to his knowledge, in this war, where bayonets had crossed. The men listened in rapt attention to everything that was said, and before the party left, gave them a rousing cheer, for Gen. THOMAS, and, at the request of Gen. THOMAS, three more for the President of the United States. The occasion will be memorable to those men as long as they live. Their soldierly pride may soon arouse, and they have been shown that they are equal for that new an object of concern to the Government. They have been visited by the distinguished representative of the President of the United States, and he has spoken words of kindness, commendation and encouragement to them which they will never forget. I understand it is the intention of Gen. THOMAS to visit all the negro regiments on his way up the river. In no way could their interest and their ambition be so effectually excited.

PEACE WAY.

One little incident occurred, which was at the time highly amusing, but which will lose half its point by being in print. It was a real live impromptu joke by a negro. One could hardly expect such a thing from a chattel, but as Balaam was unquestionably surprised at hearing words of wisdom from a braying donkey, so we may be excused for hearing a joke from the mouth of a "fellow-citizen of African descent." As the party passed by the guard, who came down upon him presenting arms, Gen. THOMAS stopped and entered into familiar conversation with him. He asked one strapping fellow if he would shoot a rebel if he got a chance, to which the chattel replied, that he thought he would. "But would you stick a bayonet in him?" "I would, if he did'nt run me," the man replied, briskly and promptly, at the same time showing a very elegant assortment of ivory; which all hands pronounced a very good joke considering the source.

A CORRECTION.

In my last I gave you a statement of the city expenses for the last year compared with those under the city government in the Confederacy. I stated the expenses for the year ending July 1, 1863, at about $2,500,000. It should have been $3,100,000. The mistake is chargable to the printed report from which I got the figures. The clerk had added some cash balance or something of that sort, into the wrong column. This reduces the advantage which the military city government has over the Confederate in point of economy to about $1,000,000 a year, instead of $1,600,000. A municipal election is to be ordered soon, I am told, and then if the people prefer a Mayor of their own choosing, they can have the privilege by paying a $1,000,000 a year for it. J. A. W.

Further of the Texas Expedition.

A correspondent of the *World* writes from New-Orleans under date of Sept. 12:

"When FRANKLIN'S men went down the river and WASHBURN'S corps moved by railroad to Brashear and Bayou Bœuf, a week ago to-day, the two Federal gunboats *Clifton* and *Sachem* moved down Berwick Bay to the Gulf. FRANKLIN'S transports were accompanied by three gunboats, the *Arizona*, the *Quaker City*, and, I think, the *St. Charles*. HAMMOND'S column was taken by steamboats to the mouth of Red River to go to Simmsport. Till to-day, beyond rumors, we have heard nothing definite from the movement. This evening it was well known in the city that a number of vessels chartered as transports for the movement had been discharged or released from the engagement. Later, we knew of the arrival of one or two of FRANKLIN'S transports from Sabine Pass, and learned that others were coming up the river. At the same time some of the vessels that went on the expedition came back to Berwick Bay, and landed the troops at Brashear City. The Twelfth Connecticut, which was lately withdrawn from Brashear to Algiers, was ordered back again to-day, and two regiments only, of WEBER'S division, under command of Acting Brigadier Bines, of the Thirteenth Connecticut, remained in camp near Thibodeaux.

From various sources to-night we gain the following authentic information about the movement: The *Clifton*, at Brashear, took on board two companies of the Seventy-fifth New-York regiment, and when she and the gunboats moved down the bay, Confederate Gen. MAGRUDER was at Camp Bisland, preparing for an advance, immediately marched for Vermillion Bay to repel the entrance of the Federal forces at that point.

In the event of their not entering that way, it is known to have been MAGRUDER'S intention to pass on to Sabine Pass. Day before yesterday the two gunboats arrived at the Pass, the *Clifton* taking the lead, and the *Sachem* following. When they got in sight they were exposed to a raking fire from both sides of the bay. It is not known that MAGRUDER had arrived, but Sabine Pass was well fortified, and the armament consisted of the heaviest siege guns. Capt. CROCKER, of the *Clifton*, fired a broadside, and in turning to fire the other broadside his boat grounded and stuck fast on the flat. He was exposed to a very heavy fire. Some of the soldiers or sailors on board, without CROCKER'S orders, run up a white flag, in view of his hopeless condition. Capt. CROCKER turned one of his larger guns and fired through the machinery, completely disabling the gunboat. He then spiked his guns. Meanwhile, two Confederate gunboats came down and captured the *Sachem*. FRANKLIN'S gunboats and transports entered the Pass just in time to see the last of the brief action. One or two soldiers escaped from the *Clifton* and swam toward FRANKLIN'S transports, and were taken on board. They say that there was not a man in the after part of the *Clifton* who was not killed or wounded by the fire from the fleet on shore. Those remaining on board were of course taken prisoners. Capt. JOHNSON and his men on the *Sachem* are also prisoners, and his gunboat was taken. The *Clifton* is believed to be a wreck, and useless to the Confederates.

This disaster, the low stage of water, and the quite unexpectedly formidable resistance, so doubt induced FRANKLIN to run back again, and to abandon that part of the movement. The news first reached us by a gunboat arriving from Sabine Pass at Brashear, and thence by telegraph to this city. HEBERT'S men have not been heard from to-day. Up to this evening not a regiment had crossed the bay from Brashear. The arrival of the transports here to-day should give us full details of the Sabine Pass affair in time for the *Columbia's* mail to-morrow. It is believed that the movement will now begin as soon FRANKLIN'S corps going to Brashear, and the army then moving across the Bay to follow the old track along the Teche. We shall know soon.

A Spirited and Patriotic Address.

From the *New-Orleans Era*, of the 12th inst., we take the following interesting document, which is a reply to a fraudulent petition published some months since by the French Secessionists of New-Orleans:

To the French Nation, and in general to all Liberal and Progress-loving People—A Protestation of the French Citizens of New-Orleans.

In Christian Unity and Universal Liberal Harmony, for the Triumph of Order, Civilization and Progress; in Opposition to a Seditious and Clandestine Petition, issued by Anarchical and Barratrous Associations:

In the name of the true French citizens in New-Orleans, in Louisiana, and in all the South of the United States, representing collectively the thirty-five millions of Frenchmen, loyal in heart and soul, who inhabit the soil of the mother country, and natural lovers of all freedom and human emancipation, in detestation of the disorder and anarchy, moral as well as material, civil as well as political, which are the inevitable results of tyranny, political corruptions and despotism:

We, the undersigned, having been apprized, through authentic and reliable sources, that a sort of clandestine and compromising petition had been sent to France, at the commencement of last July, for the culpable and premeditated purpose of preventing the loyal and humane sympathies of the French Government, and of engendering here deplorable hatreds and conflicts, consequences of that peace and harmony we sincerely desired, and so necessary among peoples and races;

Whereas, Copies of the abovementioned petition were published and passed by papers favorable to the servile tyranny and the petition, anarchy, assailing the aloyal citizens and the oppressed race of arbitrary tendencies and false and insulting denominations, and this in the name of the Frenchmen of New-Orleans, which is so much the more perfidious that the said petition was signed by several pretended French citizens;

Whereas, We, the undersigned French citizens, who have not participated in the perpetrating of that fraudulent petition, nor in any similar deliberations, and who have always maintained ourselves in a courteous and peaceful manner, friendly to humanity and good order as befitted an enlightened people, while it humbly and decently the French nation, is also gravely insulting to us, injurious to our reputation, and places us in a most critical and dangerous position;

Whereas, Moreover, because that the pretended French citizens who are the authors of that clandestine petition and the actual additional sanctionators, be subjected to remonstrance and severities; it behooves us to remain absolute strangers to the felonious and otherwise criminal acts constantly contrived and perpetrated by the pretended French citizens, signers of the said petition, and to declare ourselves wholly innocent of all participation, whether moral or material, in the immoral performances of the said Associations;

Whereas, furthermore, it is truly revolting and incompatible to witness and tolerate the shameful and ridiculous conduct of the abovementioned individuals, who, for the most part, in the holiday retreat with the planet of the peacock, patron the respectable cause of French citizens, only to expose it to the general derision and contempt of all honest persons in power in the Old World's cause and hatred for all the qualities among which they live;

In fine, we oppose the Christian peace; to stain the repulsive and endanger the security of true Frenchmen of good will, and of the numerous spiritual and friendly ties of harmony and good order, who are favored with the real advantage of living among them;

Wherefore, finally, Of those pretended Frenchmen, the most noteworthy are the very lowest, a sort of vain and ignorant foreigners, who, under specious pretexts, desire to govern minds and individuals are ever bent upon imposing their control upon us, and upon swaying and tyrannizing over us everywhere, in everything, and under all circumstances; under the insidious and fallacious pretext of protecting us! And how could they protect others, they who are so powerless as not to be able to control their own control, nor to protect themselves? Accordingly their authority and their tyranny are generally second or later seen to culminate in overthrow and non-existence, particularly of those who pretend that happiness and prosperity are fostered to the country in proportion to the number of balls shot upon the inoffensive peace.

Against all the abovementioned individuals we strenuously protest, we reject their control and direction, as well as their authority, and we trample under foot all their pretensions, whatever they be.

In view of these considerations, then,

Resolved, That we, the undersigned, protest against all infractions to Constitutional laws, to the principles of unity and Christian civil action, to generous and loyal sentiments of fraternal relations, and to the directions promotive of temporal and spiritual progress of our Mother Country, as well as to the sacred principle of equality and harmony among individuals and races professed and practiced here by whatever individual or race that may be.

Resolved, moreover, That we, the undersigned and aforesaid, all liberal and fraternal citizens, the friends of justice, harmony and good order, and for these reasons peaceful citizens, have no fellowship with the abettors of the liberal French nation hereby of which we form an integral portion; also, in view of the aforementioned considerations, we, in security and in truth, absolutely and entirely disown and annul every connection with all acts and all slavery association, involving the loss or deprivation of any individual liberty.

Resolved, furthermore, As a consequence of, and a corollary to what precedes, yes, that we, wearied provoked and incensed by the deplorable exhibition of the pretended neutral papers with the Free Slavery, by the Patronal Political Association, and most of the Louisiana prescribed by the nations as well as by civilization and Christian ty, we protest that the abovementioned papers and others embodying the same spirit and tending to the same effect, no more represent the French spirit than they favor progress, nor are all the aforesaid societies and clubs the elements of Order as the elements that should exist between peoples, races and individuals. That they neither represent, by any means, the sentiments, the vows nor the immortal and reformatory principles of the true Independent French nation of 1789, that glorious and great nation, the object of the sympathies and of freedom for all races and peoples of the two continents!

Resolved, That for the preceding causes we reject, repudiate and condemn the spirit, and the letter of the abovementioned papers, and of all publications connected with their system, considering all as positive enemies, as most decided opponents of *positive truth*; declaring ourselves strenuously opposed to all that they publish or accomplished to this day, and to all that they may accomplish hereafter.

Resolved, finally, That we, the undersigned French citizens, openly and most strenuously protest, to the whole extent of our power and rights against all writings, manifestoes, papers, libels, petitions, or all proceedings and enterprises whatever, opposed to the sacred principles of Christian Unity and loyal harmony, edited, published or signed by pretended French citizens, enemies of the nation of the United States in the midst of which we live, and of which doings the tendencies and purpose would naturally be to betray or to impede the measures of self-defence and pacification of the Government which gives us hospitality. More over, against all machinations preventive or incitive of a rebellious spirit upon the public mind, and calculated to engender, in process of time, collisions and antagonisms which often result in armed conflicts or in the most violent obstacles against all peace, all race, such or such an origin or nationality—all things opposed to the sacred principles of harmony between individuals and races, professed by constitutions, and liberal France. All, regardless of and detrimental to the true spirit of peaceful and harmonious relations of mutual benevolence and courtesy, in which it is our duty and our dignity to maintain ourselves, from a respectful regard and consideration for the Nation and the Government which shelters and protects us.

Resolved, finally, That the initial names before enumerated, viz., the signers of the present PROTESTATION, solemnly reclaim for ourselves and for our adhering brethren, residing in all the Southern States, the legitimate and glorious title of French citizens, and the inviolable right of exercising, in all times and places, as well as under all circumstances, the part of the majority of the French population, in whose midst we found convictions and conditions of peace, of order, of intellects the most enlightened and the most generous. Population of heroes! which sympathizes with our cause, and which we have signed in the list of all truly loyal French citizens who reside in the States of the Union, who sincerely wish for the reign of good order, honest prosperity and harmony among us, as well as among all citizens and inhabitants of the United States of North America.

In order that the present Protestation may be unknown to no one, after having been read, adopted and signed, it shall be published in all the papers of America and of France, whose sympathies are now, as in '89, in favor of Independence, Liberty, Unity, and sacred Harmony, as well as of the Triumph of the Free, Progress-favoring Federal Union.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 24, 1863.

OPERATIONS AT CHARLESTON.

Arrival of the McClellan with 100 Prisoners —Gen. Gillmore Mounting Siege Guns at Cumming's Point to Bombard Charleston.

The United States steamship *McClellan*, Capt. GRAY, arrived here yesterday, from Hilton Head the 15th, and Morris Island the 16th, at 10:15 A. M. She brings a mail, a number of passengers and 100 rebel prisoners taken at Fort Wagner.

Gen. GILLMORE was busy mounting heavy guns at Wagner and Cumming's Point to bombard Charleston City, and was somewhat annoyed by the rebel fire from James Island. The casualities on the Union side were few.

Sumter was yet in the hands of the rebels. The siege was progressing favorably.

Postal Construction.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
APPOINTMENT OFFICE, Sept. 8, 1863.

The publication of the following construction of the new Postal law in regard to the weight of packages which may be sent *free* through the mails is deemed important to the public, and especially to persons connected with the several Executive Departments and Bureaus at Washington:

The maximum weight of packages which may be sent through the mails is limited to *four pounds*, except Congressional documents and books published or purchased by order of Congress. It was not the intention of the law to prescribe a smaller limit to *franked* packages to or from any of the Executive Departments or Bureaus, as that would exclude from the mails a large portion of the official correspondence of the Government.

The limitation of packages to *four ounces*, in the 43d section of the law, was intended to *enlarge* the privilege of members of Congress, theretofore limited to *two ounces*, and the omission in the printed law of the words "to Senators and Members of Congress," (as in the original bill,) after the word "granted," in the last sentence of that section, leads to an erroneous construction of the true intent and meaning of the law.

The Postmaster-General, therefore, directs that all packages otherwise entitled to go free, to and from the several Executive Departments and Bureaus at Washington, and not exceeding four pounds in weight, be allowed free transmission through the mails.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
First Assistant Postmaster-General.

Effects of the Storm.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 19.

During the storm yesterday, among other damage done in the Lower Potomac, two steamers were capsized, the rain destroyed the crops, and the swollen stream carried away last night the Railroad bridge at Laurel. In consequence of the last, the trains to and from Baltimore were delayed.

The Canadian Parliament.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Sept. 19.

The debate on the motion of "No confidence in the Government," terminated this morning. The Government were sustained by two majority.

The Draft in Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Saturday, Sept 19.

The draft in this District, which was to have commenced on Monday, has been postponed for a few days.

Government Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 19.

The sales of Five-twenties to-day amounted to $200,000. Deliveries of bonds are made to Sept. 9.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

A Stirring Campaign in Prospect—Burnside's Advance and its Fruits—East Tennessee Restored—Parson Brownlow's Triumphal Return—Hostilities Waging Characteristically—Narrative Papers—Clairvoyance Reckoning.

[Correspondence of the New-York Times.]

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Sept. 8, 1863.

The Fall campaign which has already opened auspiciously for the Union cause promises to be startling in character and momentous in results. The operations before Charleston, may have seemed to make lamentably slow progress. But this is only so to those who fail to appreciate the various and formidable difficulties to be overcome. That Charleston, in spite of its brilliant outlook, is destined at no remote day, to be ours, is a conclusion very generally inspired, by Gen. GILLMORE'S genius, skill and resources. What he has done, is a pretty sure pledge of what he can do and will do; while Mobile, stretching out her arms to the victors on other stubbornly contested fields, sighs and will receive speedy deliverance. The yoke that she has borne so long, has proved to her a terribly oppressive burden. It is fitting that the freedom from the galling pressure which her spirit is sighing for, and the spirit of battle-wearied Alabama none the less, should no longer be withheld. She is likely, very soon, to have the joy of pointing to the Stars and Stripes waving above her housetops, and to exchange congratulations with Nashville and Vicksburgh and New-Orleans.

Advancing on the same great path of success, is BURNSIDE with his columns. Kingston he already holds, and Knoxville was entered by his troops on the 4th inst.; so at least, a dispatch received last night announces, without, however, giving details. This result has been confidently looked for. It is hailed with special joy by the gallant East-Tennesseans in our army, and by all from that scourged region, whom rebel violence and cruelty have forced from their homes. You should see the intense interest with which these brave soldiers watch every step of BURNSIDE'S progress, and how they exult in the prospect of having their beloved section rid of the hated sway of the bloody-minded desperadoes who have infested it. To enlist in the army of the Union, they have surmounted difficulties before which anything but the most determined patriotism, would have cowered and shrunk. They have been cut off from communication with their families by letter. In hundreds of instances they have received no tidings whatever, from the time they entered the service, of the loved ones left behind. The anxiety, suspense, fear, arising from this, have, in cases that have fallen under my eye, inflicted heart-wounds resulting as fatally as fever and the bullet often do.

But all this is being changed. The redemption of Tennessee is nigh at hand. The inland places will soon be as accessible to loyal people as those of her neighbor Kentucky. Her long-suffering soldiers will soon be able to write letters home, and receive letters in reply, while her sick and wounded men will not be forced to continue in hospital, from not being able to avail themselves of a discharge, rendered necessary by shattered health, to return to their friends and firesides.

Parson BROWNLOW, who has been doing service here for several months, as an agent of the United States Treasury, is particularly jubilant at the near prospect of relaunching the Knoxville *Whig*. He expects to issue his first number in about three weeks. He purposes to change its former well-known title by a somewhat significant addition. Instead of the Knoxville *Whig*, its name is now to be Brownlow's Knoxville *Whig and Rebel Ventilator*. From his prospectus, issued yesterday, I extract a paragraph, setting forth the plans of the writer, and containing a touch or two strongly characteristic:

"I propose to publish a weekly and *tri-weekly* journal, bearing the above title, at Knoxville, in East Tennessee—and the weekly paper made up from the contents of the tri-weekly. I propose to send out to distant subscribers for two dollars per annum, *invariably paid in advance*. Subscriptions and remittances will be forwarded to me at Cincinnati, from which point I expect to obtain my paper and materials. I expect to issue the first number in October, as it was in that month, two years ago, my paper was crushed out by the God-forsaken mob at Knoxville, called the *Confederate Authorities*. I will commence with this hell-born and hell-bound rebellion, where the traitors forced me to leave off, and all who read the paper, could do well to begin with the first issue, as I intend that single paper shall be worth the subscription price to any unconditional Union man."

Mr. BROWNLOW'S successful visit to the North, after his release from prison, has, no doubt, enabled him to be ready to replace the paper destroyed by the one he proposes to start. That it will be earnestly, unreservedly devoted to the Union, the Parson's character sufficiently assures. Its success, in point of circulation, is also a matter of little doubt. The writer says: "The two Presbyterian churches of Nashville are without any Sabbath-day ministrations, and the families are growing up without a church. So is it with other churches in the city—scarce a sermon on the Sabbath for the 30,000 (?) souls of Nashville."

Now of the two Presbyterian churches above, one, the second, has had regular services, morning and evening, ever since the place was occupied by our forces. Of two other Presbyterian churches (Cumberland by name,) one has also continued open, its pastor holding stated services, and having usually good audiences. The Episcopal and Catholic churches in the heart of the town have held services uninterruptedly, while the various hospitals have regularly had theirs. So that if "scarce a sermon" has been heard in Nashville, it was because those not seeing would not go where they might hear. The First Presbyterian Church, a Methodist and a Baptist Church, have recently been vacated as hospitals, the last two having been recently restored to their uses, while the first is nearly ready to do so. This will furnish ample facility and accommodation, for all who may desire to attend church.

No rain has fallen here now for over a month. The contrast between this and the two first Summer months, is very marked. Everything looks parched, and a walk by the wayside is suffocating. The weather, however, is temperate, and the health of the city good.

N. Y.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF CORK.

The Question of Recognition Still Discussed.

THE MEXICAN THRONE.

RUMORED ACCEPTANCE OF MAXIMILIAN.

The Polish Insurrection.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The British steamship *City of Cork*, TIBBETS, from Liverpool 5th inst., and Queenstown 7th, at 2¼ P. M., with 300 cleavage passengers, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

Eighth inst., 3 A. M., 56 miles west of Fastnet, exchanged night signals with a stranger, supposed the *Kangaroo*, bound in; 14th, at 5¼ A. M., latitude 47° 58', longitude 47° 54', exchanged night signals with the British steamship *Persia*, hence for Liverpool; 15th, at 5 P. M., latitude 44° 22', longitude 53° 28', passed steamship *City of Limerick*, bound to Liverpool, and bark *John Bull*, bound east.

From the Cork papers of the 7th inst.,—two days later than those by the *Arabia*—we make up the following extracts:

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* thinks that MICHEL CHEVALIER'S pamphlet heralds in an unmistakable tone the prompt recognition of the Southern Confederacy by the French Emperor. This time the trumpet-smith of uncertain sound, but every note is magical to the spell of the North American Union and the birth of a separate independent Government at Richmond.

The announcement respecting the victualing of the *Florida* at Brest in the *Moniteur* is supposed to be a still more explicit declaration on the part of France that the period of neutrality is fully passed.

The *Globe* in a louder tone says, as far as it is possible to judge of American affairs at this distance and with the meagre information at its disposal, it appears that the plans of the Federal host only be defeated by very vigorous operations in Southern Virginia.

SCARCITY OF LABOR IN ENGLAND.

In an article upon this subject, the London *Globe* regrets that the crops have been permitted to rot for want of hands to pick them, and says:

"It was not a question of price, for almost any price has been offered to draw hands. As much as two guineas a week have been made even by women, and that in the purely unskilled labor of hop-picking. The fact is, that during the last few years the Irish harvesters have ceased to come over to England in the numbers they used to come. The poor wretches whose carcases are rotting on the banks of the Potomac and the Rappahannock, and their scarcely less wretched compatriots under arms, have been missed in England, and *there are none to supply their place.*"

In adverting to the above extract, which it calls an "admission, but in unseemly terms," the Cork *Herald* says:

"This style of writing recalls the savage exultation of the Times, after the famine, when it announced that the Irish were going with a vengeance."

THE THRONE OF MEXICO.

The deputation from Mexico to offer to the Archduke MAXIMILIAN the throne of Mexico, has arrived in France.

PARIS, Sept. 5.

The *Pays* of this evening believes that the acceptance of the Mexican throne by the Archduke MAXIMILIAN no longer admits of doubt. The same journal does not consider it possible to attribute the pamphlet, *France, Mexico and the Confederate States*, to an official source.

FRANCE.

The *Opinione Nationale*, of the evening of Sept. 5, states that the King of Prussia, on receiving the Aide de Camp of the Emperor of Russia, is reported to have stated that he had nothing to add to what he said to the Emperor on the subject of the Frankfort Congress.

M. DROUYN DE LHUYS received NUBIA PACHA to-day. A Council of Ministers will be held on Monday.

PARIS, Saturday, Sept. 5.

The *Constitutionnel* announces that M. CHEVALIER has tendered his resignation as Sequestrator of the united journals, and the Tribunal of Commerce has designated M. GRANDGUILLOT to fill the office.

An Imperial decree appoints the Mexican General MARQUEZ commander of the Legion of Honor.

PARIS, Saturday, Sept. 5.

The Bourse closed very firm. Rentes closed at 70f. 80c., or 80c. higher than yesterday.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

From the Paris Temps.

La France laughs at the Monroe doctrine, and will not admit that this display of Anglo-Saxon temper can be regarded seriously. If *La France* had remembered that the Monroe doctrine was enunciated for the first time against the Holy Alliance, at the moment when reactionary Europe had just reëstablished order in France, it would have seen that this Monroe doctrine has for us Frenchmen a character which inspires anything but ridicule. It was, in fact, against the Holy Alliance and its projects that the manifesto of President MONROE was directed in 1823; and, strangely enough, it was an attempted monarchical restoration in Mexico which occasioned it. Do not let us ridicule this doctrine, therefore, even though we refuse to admit it. But to judge it on its own merits, is it "absurd," as *La France* pretends; and admitting that it is not well founded, is that a reason for exposing ourselves to a more or less distant war with the United States? This is the question to examine. What, after all, is this Monroe doctrine? It is the policy of non-intervention localized; the American States do not mix themselves up in the affairs of Europe, they do not enter into what is called the European concert; on the other hand, they wish to settle their own affairs among themselves, and do not consider that the European States should mix themselves up more in the affairs of America than the American States mix themselves up in the affairs of Europe. This is the basis of the Monroe doctrine, and in criticising it we have merely to suppose our positions inverted. Let us suppose, therefore, that North America, during one of the revolutions which have occurred in Spain, Italy, Greece, or Belgium, wished to interfere under the pretext of reëstablishing order; that she took possession of the capital of the country in a state of revolution; that she suspended the liberty of the Press; and that, finally, she proclaimed a republic with or without the coöperation of an assembly of the notables, what would the European Powers have said, especially those nearest the State in question? Would they have accepted the American intervention, or would they have protested? It may readily be believed that they would have invoked on such an occasion the doctrine of European equilibrium, which, after all, is not more inspired by mere defensible than the Monroe doctrine. What should not the United States do with regard to Mexico what France would do with regard to Belgium? Let us leave this part of the question; let us admit that from a lofty point of view the principles of the solidarity of nations is superior to the Monroe doctrine; let us admit, moreover, that to possess its full value the principle of nonintervention ought not to be circumscribed. But, then, let us seriously ask ourselves what interest France can have in inflicting upon American patriotism one of those injuries that are never forgiven. Is it merely the question of founding a monarchy in Mexico? We really see no interests which justify our intervention, for directly we have quitted Mexico an intervention in favor of JUAREZ or some other would restore our intervention in favor of the clericals. What reason should we have for being animated by more an intervention and now? The most serious disinterest prevails over all France, which is a thousand leagues from Mexico, has a right to interfere with the United States could not go so without committing a crime? And yet if we did not defend the government established by us, to what end establish it? At the bottom of all this, therefore, is the French protectorate establishing itself at first in Mexico, advancing step by step, now by the recognition of the Slave States, perhaps, and now by successive interventions among the various Latin republics in a word, it is the French flag opposed to the Union flag, a conflict the consequences of which are incalculable. Rather than to or there is not something of the kernel of the Mexican question; and, if there is, we do not hesitate to say that we consider it deeply to be regretted, and that in such an antagonism we see a source of expense, of loss of life, of dangers of all kinds, which *La France* has no right to treat lightly. Under any circumstances, we should be at the same time compelled to admit that the Americans are not without justification in feeling alarmed when they see a Government established in Mexico which seems to have rather an ardent sympathy with the rebel States.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

LEMBERG, Saturday, Sept. 5.

The *Narodowa Gazette* announces that 300 Russians were driven over the Galician frontier by the insurgents the day before yesterday.

PARIS, Saturday, Sept. 5.

The Nation believes itself sure to state that the French Government has no longer any serious hope of the concurrence of Austria in the Polish question.

RUSSIA.

La France of Sept. 5 says the Czar has nominated the hereditary Grand Duke Heimar over all the Cossacks of the Russias.

An Imperial ukase has been published conferring fresh dignities upon Gen. MURAVIEFF in recompense for his service

CHINA AND DENMARK.

SHANGHAI, Wednesday, July 22.

A treaty of commerce has been concluded between China and Denmark.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Sunday, Sept. 6.

The Ministry has resolved to make no concession to the Opposition.

AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, Saturday, July 25.

The shipments of gold since the departure of last mail amount to 128,750 ounces. Trade dull.

MELBOURNE, Sunday, July 26.

The new Tariff bill has passed the Assembly. The natives threaten to declare war, unless 30 of them have taken the field. Gen. CAMERON has withdrawn his troops for the defence of Auckland.

RELIGIOUS BODIES AND THE WAR.

CONGREGATIONAL ADDRESS TO THE AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

At the last meeting of the Congregational Union at Dundee, it was resolved to send the customary fraternal address to the members of the American Congregational Union. The address, after being drawn up and approved in the *Scottish Congregational Magazine* for this month. The address is signed by Rev. ROBERT STEELE, Mr. DAVID M'LAREN, Mr. JOHN LAING and Mr. WILLIAM J. COX. After noticing how closely the two countries are united "by the ties of common parentage, language and religion," and stating that they regard the present unexampled calamities which have overtaken America as God's judgments against national sin, and especially the sin of Slavery, the address expresses the hope "that those Americans brethren may be enabled to look away from man, and say this evil is from the Lord, and that they may put away from them the sin of Slavery. The address then proceeds: "There are not wanting tokens that this will be the happy issue. Most heartily do we congratulate you on those recent measures of your Government which have tended so much in this direction. In the treaties spontaneously entered into for the effectual suppression of the African Slave trade in the boundaries of Slavery in the District of Columbia; in its prohibition in the Territories of the States; in the facilities which other enactments give to the ultimate extinction of Slavery in all your States; and in the recognition of the free Governments of Liberia and Hayti, we see evident indications of a just perception of the great claims of your present trouble, and have hope that it will ere long be taken out of the way. We know not what may be the political results of the unhappy conflict now raging. That in both sections into which your States are at present divided the ultimate issue will be the extinction of Slavery, we entertain not a doubt." The address concludes by trusting that it may please the Lord to hasten the blessed day when the sword shall be beaten into the ploughshare, and when the present grievous affliction shall yield the peaceable fruits of righteousness.

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

The Conference, in its annual address to the Methodist Societies in Great Britain, says: "We sorrow deeply over the protracted and destructive warfare still raging in the United States of America, and we earnestly invite you to join us in prayer to the Prince of Peace, that the passions of contending brethren may be stayed, and that the effusion of human blood may cease. We doubt not, indeed, that from the confused clothes, and the garments rolled in blood, He who commandeth light to shine out of darkness, and maketh crooked things straight, will ultimately bring benefit to mankind, and glory to Himself. Every wicked work of the oppressor is broken; and Slavery—that 'execrable evil' and 'sum of all villainies'—hastens to its fall. We commend to your sympathy and prayers our brethren in America, who, with much sacrifice and many cares, are laboring for this object."

ITEMS FROM PARIS.

Correspondence of the London Star.

PARIS, Thursday, Sept. 3.

MR. DOUGLAS HOME, a Scot by birth, an American by adoption, and a spirit medium by profession, brought out a few days since at DEBUT'S a work on the spiritual relations between this planet and the rest of the universe. The French call it a *pièce curieuse*. But it is hard to see where the jest is. Verily, for it is an extremely solemn and funereal one. It spoils about 300 and more ghost stories that MR. WESLEY'S *Natural Philosophy*, and is more thrilling even than the old-fashioned romances in which the prevailing elements were love and murder, or all the modern sensational reading. *Le Secret de Miss Aurore* included. MR. HOME'S work will doubtless prove a lucky hit so far as its sale is concerned. It is likely to have as great a run as any of Miss BRADDON'S novels. But it is affected by the nervous irritation of the times. As generations, it will prove less harmless, for the hospital reports state that one-third of the inmates in the Department of the Rhone have been driven there by the table-turning mania got up by the high priest of spiritualists in France.

The Empress left St. Cloud this evening for Biarritz. Another Ministerial Council was held a few hours after Her Majesty departed southward. *It is believed that American affairs were chiefly discussed at it, as it was deferred to M. Thouvenel de Lhuys to read over the latest dispatches from Washington.*

The Archduke MAXIMILIAN will accept the crown of Mexico if Austria, France and England guarantee its peaceable possession to him. This is nothing less than a refusal, since England is not disposed to send a *corps d'armée* to keep company with Marshal FOREY'S, and Austria would do nothing of the kind.

GOV. VANCE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

From the London Herald.

The Federal organs in this

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

Wrenie Blows the Destroyer of Presidents—Demonstrations at the Capital—Gen. Porrey's Resignation—A Tyrant to Step Down—Mexican Ministry—Many the Reported Arrest.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CITY OF MEXICO, Saturday, July 31, 1880.

A heavy explosion within the city at 10:30 o'clock on the night of the 17th of May, and some minutes after the report of a pistol, startled the people of the city, and created a great excitement. Investigation proved that a bomb had been thrown into the house of Gen. Wrenie, the Minister of War, and that the General had escaped unhurt. The bomb had been placed in the window of the General's bedroom, and had exploded in the room, doing considerable damage to the furniture, but not injuring the General. The bomb was made of a large tin can filled with powder, and had been thrown with great force. The pistol shot was fired by a man who was arrested, and who proved to be a Spaniard. He was tried by a military court, and sentenced to be shot. The sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life. The General's escape was considered miraculous, and he received many congratulations from his friends. The Government has been very active in its search for the conspirators, and has arrested many persons who are suspected of complicity in the affair. Among those arrested are Gen. Ramon Corona, Governor of Jalisco, and Gen. Trinidad Garcia de la Cadena, Governor of Zacatecas. Both of these Governors are personal friends of Gen. Porfirio Diaz, the President of the Republic, and have been active in his behalf during the late Presidential campaign. Gen. Corona was Governor of Jalisco during the Presidency of Gen. Diaz, and was instrumental in securing the election of Gen. Diaz to the Presidency. Gen. Garcia de la Cadena was Governor of Zacatecas during the Presidency of Gen. Diaz, and was also instrumental in securing the election of Gen. Diaz to the Presidency. Gen. Garcia de la Cadena was also

...dants. If not disbanded. It affords me pleasure to refer you my letters to Brig.-Gen. Granger and Major-Gen. Stanley, commanding, respectively, for their gallantry on our right, rescuing us the capture of Decherville and to Gen. Granger for reinforcements dispatching our supplies when they were so promptly needed.

Col. Wilder and his brigade deserve a special mention for long-continued exertions, enterprise, and efficiency in these operations. Col. Wilder ought to be made a Brigadier-General. Gil Bixby, who commanded the advance on Shelbyville, for gallantry on that and many other occasions, merits the like promotion.

The management of the medical department was worthy of all praise. I cannot forbear to make special mention of the energy, ability, foresight, and devotion to duty of Dr. Perin. His exercise in these qualities has not fallen under my observation.

All my staff merited my warm appreciation for ability, zeal, and devotion to duty, but I am sure they will not consider it invidious if I especially mention Brig.-Gen. Garesché, ever active, prudent and sagacious. I feel much indebted to him for both counsel and assistance in the administration of this army. Major Hammond my adjutant-general, a gentleman...

The reports of the corps commanders herewith show our total loss during these operations was:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Officers	14	25	0
Non-commissioned officers and privates	71	436	13
Total	85	461	13

We captured and destroyed—stand small arms, 3 field pieces, 6 caissons, 3 limbers, 2 rifled siege pieces without carriages, besides arms destroyed by the cavalry. Quartermaster's stores: 60 tents, 60 fly, 3,500 sacks corn and corn meal.

The total number of prisoners taken, as will be seen by the accompanying report of the Provost-Marshal-General, Maj. Wilcox, is 50 commissioned officers, and 1,975 non-commissioned officers and privates.

Before closing this report, I call the attention of the General-in-Chief and the War Department to the merits and ability of Capt. W. E. Merrill, engineer, whose successful collection and embodiment of topographical information, rapidly printed by Capt. Mordecai's quick process, and distributed to corps and division commanders, has already contributed very...

The movements of the enemy in retreating, had burned all the bridges and had placed...

The condition of the Border is still most lamentable. Gen. Ewing, having received 5,000 stand of arms—rifled muskets—has issued an order organizing the militia of Southern Kansas for active service. It is expected that the citizens will be accepted in the United States service for a limited period, and then be employed as a garrison at the exposed border and interior towns.

As the citizens have been doing this same duty for months past, it is but fitting that such services be recognized and compensation be given therefor. A large portion of Johnson County has already become depopulated. The people are leaving their homes in terror. The same feeling extends along the entire border. Leavenworth, Wyandotte, Atchison and Elwood are guarded by citizen troops. In this city there are nearly two organized regiments of militia, and a good three-gun battery. The First regiment Kansas State Militia will compare in drill and efficiency with the crack volunteer militia of your City. Every night a company of infantry and one of cavalry are on duty, as pickets and guards. At Atchison the same state of affairs exists. So in all our towns. Lawrence ere its ...

THE TROUBLES IN KANSAS.

The Meeting of Factor—Conditions of the Border—Quantrell's Band—A Growth of Generations—Recruiting.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Sunday, Sept. 13, 1863.

The proceedings of the Paola meeting have appeared, published through the country. The Copperhead press, who espoused Mr. Lane would invade Missouri are disappointed, I doubt not, that both he and the people of Kansas took the "sober, sedate thought." The assemblage at that point was quite large—and kept them two thousand armed men. The platform there adopted and the mode of procedure secured by its action, will, it is trusted, have both the effect, if it adopted, of removing obnoxious ...

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The whereabouts of QUANTRELL'S main force is still a matter of conjecture. It is probable, however, that a considerable force are congregated in the labyrinth of ravines, hills and hollows, heavily timbered, known as the Sni Hills, on the Sniabar River, in the southeastern portion of Jackson County. It is impossible to describe this region. No place could be more admirably adapted for the rendezvous of ...

The population is sparse, and all rebel. Here their headquarters exist. There are places so adapted for defence that a dozen men could hold them against a regiment. It will be necessary, to clear out the Sni, to put into the brush at least three regiments, and systematically burn and destroy as they go, driving everything before them. The Sniabar communicates with the heavily timbered portions of Lafayette, Saline and Johnson Counties, as QUANTRELL ranges from one to the other as pursuit gets warm. To hunt him out it will take men who are more partisan than soldier. Capt. HOTT, known here as the Chief of the Kansas Red Legs, could take a battalion of the men who have served with him, and do more in three weeks to the accomplishment of this purpose than three regiments, fighting and marching in the ordinary trade, will do in three months. JENNISON'S new regiment is largely composed of these men. It is to be hoped they will have a chance to prove their efficiency. In the counties north of the Missouri—Clay, Platte, Ray and Carroll—there is no ...

When the war broke out the district to which this order applies was peopled by a community ...

Resolved, That sympathy as guerrillas and rebels is cruelty to loyalists, that milk and water for traitors is poison to patriots, and that military commanders can convert rebel ... *by killing them.*

Resolved, That inasmuch as the people of Kansas are here to-day ready, willing and able to destroy the ... and their services are refused by ... SCHOFIELD'S order No. 32, which prohibits them from ... of the military authorities indemnity for the past and security for the future, and for this purpose demand that they station in every neighborhood in Southern Kansas a sufficient military force to insure their protection.

Resolved, That Gen. SCHOFIELD'S order No. 32 is the tyrannical act of a commander who will neither destroy the rebels themselves nor allow others to do so; that either Price is ... protect the guerrillas in Missouri, and put an ... Union men of Kansas—in a false position before the country.

Resolved, That the present conservative policy which defends Kansas on the soil of Kansas, is cruelty to our State, and that we can only be made secure by offensive movements, which shall destroy the murderers in their dens, and that until the true policy is inaugurated, we demand that the military authorities shall seize ... *are bushwhackers to-day, and farmers to-morrow, and hold them as hostages, to be executed whenever a raid shall be made upon Kansas.*

Resolved, That if the Government continues to refuse us the defensive measures we ask for, our Congressional delegation to urge the immediate return of every Kansas regiment.

Resolved, That we heartily respond to the invitation of our only true friends in Missouri, the unconditional Union men, and appoint a Committee to visit Washington, to co-operate with them in demanding the removal of the ... and ... Department Commander, and invite them to co-operate with us in overthrowing the fatal defensive policy and inaugurate an energetic offensive system; that ... Missouri from devastation, and our citizens from assassination.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the relatives and friends of the gallant dead who have fallen in protecting our homes, and that we tender our thanks to the living for the valuable services they have rendered the State, and trust they will remain at their posts until an offensive policy which will give them peace and security can be inaugurated.

Resolved, That we call upon the various counties to appoint Vigilance Committees, whose duty it shall be to protect the border by dealing with ... foes, and reporting to the military commanders and the Congressional delegation all matters essential for the security of our State.

The following ... appointed to visit Washington: S. C. Pomeroy, J. H. Lane, A. C. Wilder, A. J. Patrick, T. A. Osborn, W. W. H. Lawrence, Wm. Spencer, I. Goodnow, W. W. Guthrie, W. D. Anthony, Geo. A. Reynolds, J. L. Bond, G. L. Crawford, J. E. Swallow, J. M. Walhall, John W. Spoonts, Charles Reed and S. F. Tappan.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

The Capture of Cumberland Gap and Glorious Union Sentiment of Knoxville.

BEYOND CUMBERLAND GAP,
Wednesday Night, Sept. 9, 1863.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.

From this place I telegraphed you in regard to the capture of Cumberland Gap. The advance of Gen. SHACKELFORD, under command of Gen. SHACKELFORD, left Knoxville on Friday last, and arrived with its ... the Gap on Sunday. The rebels have occupied the place for the year past, having it well fortified. In fact the forts on the surrounding hills looked impregnable when presented with the frowning batteries. The rebel force was commanded by Gen. ... Jr. Davis, and it is their stanchy and courageous ... made ... resistance. The chief ... of ammunition on hand or wasted by the artillerists, and directing the ... they would best reflect upon the enemy's people. In which I succeeded admirably well. The effort that frosted ... usually dark and frowning ... night, showed with light, revealing to the anxious eye of the vigilant sharpshooters the first appearance of the rebels ... Their ... was ... Perfect me in this connection to express the opinion that this light is a most valuable auxiliary to the picket duty and sleep upon ... especially on such territory as we have just wrenched from rebellious hands.

About 1 o'clock P. M. a courier was brought to my headquarters by Major SPENCER, who ... in the ... of the ... Breed from his having ... given the ... for several months. He ... reported that Warner was evacuated, except a few men, left to blow up the works, and that the enemy had retired to Fort Grege. The deserter was a young Irishman, and appeared very sincere in his statement. I at once telegraphed this report to Gen. GILLMORE, forwarded the prisoner to him and asked permission to turn the artillery on Gregg, which permit was soon granted. A spirited fire was opened upon Gregg, but with what effect I do not know. They ... Warner and keep up a sharp fire for ... minutes and then cease and send into the ... reconnoitre, and ... should be ascertained that they were in, send ... to ... and secure the magazines, if possible. I ... the expedition no less hazardous than it was important, for though it should be found ... deserted, I had every reason to believe that it was ... with ... and ... with ... but ... ordered that they should ... numerously found on the ... of the ... I therefore directed Maj. ... to call for ... volunteers to undertake the mission. From a large number who presented themselves, Maj. ... selected Sergt. ... of ... Company B; Corp. ... Delano and Daniel ... of Company C; Private ... Cox, Company G; ... Woodward, Company I, and Chas. ... Company A, all of the ... regiment of Illinois Volunteers, who ... gained the fort and soon reported to me ... had ... and ... the fort ... Gregg ... Capt. ... with ... men ... which ... Gregg ... Capt. JAMES WIDEMAN, Company C, Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, and ... WARNER, who ... advanced with their regimental colors and twenty men, and planting the former on the parapet, proceeded to carefully explore the fort. Capt. W. discovered and cut a fuse line which connected with two of the magazines and ... over on the ... The further examination of the magazines was made, but ... of the vigilant ... prevented ... from ... admitted to the officers, by whom I was relieved, to allow no person to enter until some competent one should be ... to ... explore them. The enemy doubtless left in great haste, as but two or three of their guns were spiked, and those very imperfectly. His rear guard either had no time to apply the fatal match, or did not care to inaugurate such a calamitous mode of warfare. Just as daylight I was ordered into the fort by Gen. TERRY, with my command. The enemy had left behind eleven guns, eighteen in all, of various calibre, a portion of which had been dismounted by our own guns, and a few ... disabled. The precise amount of ammunition in the magazine is not known, but is supposed to be considerable. Several old guns were found scattered about, some of which were found loaded, cocked and a string attached to the trigger. Boarding-books and ... were found in various places, so arranged as to ... and a charge of ... to ... with ... and ... for the same purpose. Five ... were discovered in the fort, but they are visible on the outside, ... of which ... seriously injuring one man. The open portion of the fort, and especially the bomb-proofs, were in a most filthy condition. Several ... were found ... from which life had several days since departed. One man, who barely escaped a few words, was found in one of the bomb-proofs with his shoulder blown away by a shell, and his wound undressed. He said he had lain in that position for four days without assistance.

For the sake of a common humanity, let us hope that the ... was ... nearly ... to enable him to give a correct report of himself, or that his locality was so obscure as to keep him from ... and those ... which the most hardened heart could not withhold from the wounded ... dying. He was supplied with water, placed on a stretcher and started for our ... but died before reaching it.

It ... to record in this ... that the guerrilla ... Gregg ... such as in most clearly demonstrate the ... of our ... The ... and ... bags on the ... and ... were ... about, and secure,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 20, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers the price is ... per annum—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $14.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Two copies one year	3 00
Five copies one year	10 00

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One copy one year	$1 00
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To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have one day's later advices from Charleston by the arrival of the steamship *McClellan*. Gen. GILLMORE is still sedulously engaged in mounting heavy guns at Fort Wagner and Cummings Point to bombard the city. The fire from the rebel works on James Island had proved somewhat annoying to the working parties, but casualties were few. The *Columbia* brought 100 rebel prisoners taken at Fort Wagner.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Columbia*, from New-Orleans, we have particulars of an expedition under Gen. FRANKLIN to the mouth of the Sabine River, Texas, which has proved unsuccessful. On arriving at the place designed for the landing of the troops, outside the enemy's fortifications, it was found impossible to disembark owing to the marshy nature of the ground and excessively shallow water. Upon the gunboats *Clifton*, *Sachem* and *Arizona*, therefore, devolved the whole task of attacking the batteries, and they came gallantly up to the work. The bombardment continued some time, gradually increasing in briskness, until the vessels got within point-blank range of the forts, when the enemy suddenly opened a terrific fire, in which they were aided by a fleet of three cotton-clad steamers and a schooner further up the river. At first the fire from our gunboats was more accurate than that of the enemy, and we seemed clearly to be getting the advantage, but unfortunately the *Sachem* grounded broadside to the rebel fleet, and very soon she was riddled and left an utter wreck. The *Arizona*'s greater draft of water would not admit of her nearer approach to the batteries, and the *Clifton* was compelled to essay the task of silencing them unaided. In the gallant attempt she also struck hard on the bottom and was not long before meeting a fate similar to the *Sachem*'s. Capt. CROCKER, her commander, made an heroic effort to save his vessel, but seeing the matter hopeless, he loaded his after gun with a 9-inch solid shot and fired it through the centre of the ship, crashing the machinery in pieces and effectually destroying the vessel. The *Arizona* was then forced reluctantly to withdraw, unable to cope singly with the enemy. Besides the vessels' crews we lost as prisoners 36 soldiers who were acting as sharpshooters. The numbers killed and wounded are not very large.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at this port yesterday afternoon of the steamship *City of Cork*, from Liverpool Sept. 5 and Queenstown Sept. 7, we have Cork papers to the 7th inst.—two days later. The news is not important. The question of the recognition of the rebels by France was still a topic of newspaper discussion, and the victualling of the *Florida* at Brest was considered a still more explicit declaration of NAPOLEON'S intentions in this regard than the late pamphlet on "France, Mexico and the Confederate States." The deputation from Mexico to offer the crown to the Archduke MAXIMILIAN had arrived, and it was considered positive that he would accept it. The insurgents in Poland on the 3d inst. drove 300 Russian troops across the Gallician frontier. Consols, after official hours, closed at 93¾ to 93¾.

GENERAL NEWS.

The New-Haven *Journal* states that in consequence of allegations against the integrity of the officers conducting the draft in the Fourth Congressional District of Connecticut, the business of that office has been temporarily suspended, by the arrest of Provost-Marshal DURHAM and Surgeon SAULISBURY, on charges of corruption. They are said to be under arrest for trial by court-martial. A similar misfortune has overtaken Capt. AVERY, of the First Connecticut cavalry; Capt. JEPSON, of the Tenth Connecticut Volunteers, and Capt. LEWIS, of the Eleventh Connecticut Volunteers, who have all been engaged in recruiting for many months, and who have been charged with defrauding the Government by engaging in the substitute broker business. Gen. DIX, commanding this Department, has ordered a court-martial to try them. It will meet on the 27th inst., probably in Hartford, so as to be rid of city and local influence.

On Friday, in the United States District Court at Philadelphia, Judge CADWALADER stated, in regard to the argument upon the effect of the President's Proclamation, that he was of opinion that proceedings were suspended in cases where the writs of *habeas corpus* had been issued before the date of the Proclamation. He was also of the opinion that no new applications for writs could be granted. He stated his intention of reducing to writing his opinion.

Gen. BUTLER was serenaded in Philadelphia on Friday evening, and in response made a brief speech, alluding to the important part taken by Pennsylvania in the war for the Union, and hoping she would be on the side of the Union in the contest in October.

The fourth and closing day of the Swiss Shooting Festival was, most unfortunately for its managers and the cause at stake, one of the most inclement of the season, greatly marring the intended exercises, and preventing the completion of the programme. Still, the Swiss marksmen, with the characteristic tenacity of their race, put the best face on the matter, and will probably make another trial during the ensuing week.

A brisk business was transacted in Breadstuffs on Saturday at advanced prices. Cotton, Sugars and Tallow were also freely purchased at buoyant rates. Provisions were in fair demand and generally firm. Hay, Hops, Hides, Leather, Fish and Tobacco were in good request. Wool was quite active. Linseed Oil and Spirits Turpentine were more sought after and much dearer. Freights were quiet, with 598 vessels of all classes in port.

WHERE IS THE BOTTOM?—The Richmond *Examiner* brings to light the most astounding facts in regard to the destitution of Government officials in Richmond. It appears that the Confederate office-holders, instead of "fattening out of the public crib," as they are proverbially and metaphorically supposed to do, are actually supporting existence only through the charity of their friends. Says the *Examiner*: "The ladies who are employed as note-signers receive $75 per month. It is a matter of favor alone if they can get their board for that sum. Their clothing, washing, medical attendance if sick, and other necessary expenses, have to be contributed by their friends." Now, the question arises, if such is the condition of persons who have salaries of $900 a year, what must be the fate of those who have no salaries at all? If "friends" support the best paid officers of the Government by contributions, who is able to support the friends? And what is the case of those unhappy mortals, office-holders or not, who have no friends at all? With shoes at $30 and $50 per pair, as quoted by the *Examiner*, and everything else in proportion, it is obvious that somebody must pay. In the name of Da Bow, MEMMINGER, and all the financiers of the South, we ask, who feeds and clothes the people of the Confederacy?

Aggression from Abroad.

What is the aggressive power of France against this country, whether in invading our territory, supporting the Confederacy, or holding its own in Mexico? The London *Times*, always prepared to belittle our power and exaggerate that of our adversary, whoever he may be, asserts that "there is a general conviction that the protest" of the United States Government "will now be feeble and be wholly unattended with any threats," and considers that "the first really offensive threat against NAPOLEON would be the signal for the deliverance of the Confederates." We see reason to take quite a different view of the case.

The immediate aggressive power of NAPOLEON is limited to possible assaults upon some of our harbors by his war vessels, probably by iron-clads, or to an attempt to raise the blockade in the same way. We have, at all events, no reason to fear these sea-going iron-clads before Spring. It is far from being demonstrated that any of them can cross the Atlantic in the Winter, and it is quite certain that their 4½-inch or even 6-inch plates will give very little resistance to our little Monitors with their 15-inch guns. With proper and timely attention to our harbor defences, we have little to fear from this cause.

Nor do we conceive we have much to fear from the raising of the blockade. The rebellion is not being put down for lack of war supplies. Unfortunately our blockade has never been—and for such an extensive and stormy coast never can be—sufficiently effective to prevent these arriving in considerable quantities. The rebellion is failing because its armies are defeated, captured and driven back, because the opening of the Mississippi divided its territory in two, and because the advance of ROSECRANS threatens to quarter it. The possession by our armies of these vast territories not only limits their supply of recruits, but permits the truth to be known, and these misguided men who have been blindly led or harshly driven by their designing, treacherous leaders into treason, to see their error. The power of France cannot affect all this.

They can lengthen the war with the rebellion only if they can land a sufficiently powerful force at the South to give the rebels a temporary military support. What can they do in this way? In the Crimean War, the combined naval and military forces of France and England were never able to invest a fortress situated at the very extremity of Russia, a country thinly populated, almost without communications in the sense in which we understand it, and without any means of interrupting or interfering with the communications of the allies. They were never able to assemble more than 150,000 men between the two nations, and, with a line of communications of only seven miles from their post, they starved a very fair proportion of this small army to death. And then France had not Rome to garrison, with GARIBALDI recovered from his wounds, or Mexico to keep down with 60,000 men, nor had the slumbering fires of French Republicanism begun to manifest themselves, as they have done in recent elections.

How different would all this be with reference to us. Did the London *Times* writer but spend one day in Broadway, he would discover that the North has not begun to put forth her energies, that she does not yet feel her losses, and that, though an army of a million soldiers may appear very exhausting to a country able only to put 50,000 men in the field in the Crimea, it is nothing to what this country could and would do were a foreign Power to threaten us with invasion, or to attempt an armed recognition of the rebels of the South.

What security would there be for the support and supply of the invading army either in the South or in Mexico? Our privateers would render their communications very different from that by way of the Mediterranean; our men-of-war would be put to a very different purpose from that of blockading harbors by their projecting masts. The difficulty of this war has been that the moral, constructive and mercantile force of Western Europe has been arrayed against us as strongly as if we had been at war with them, while their assumed and hypocritical neutrality has prevented us retaliating. Let but this opposition be avowed and real, and we could tell a very different story on the seas from that which we now do.

Our internal troubles are approaching their end; and a country which has successfully crippled and bids fair to close in three years a rebellion organized for thirty years,—which brought to its support the powers of State Governments and military organizations perfected in anticipation of it,—which was in possession of the whole Government of the country, and perfected its arrangements under its protection for years previous to the outbreak, which extended over a country of 750,000 square miles, including a population of 10,000,000, and supported by foreign aid—can afford to look calmly and deliberately in the face, without anxiety and without fear, any prospects of European intervention.

AN OMINOUS INVITATION.—We have received an invitation to "call and examine a new Patent Corpse Preserver, air circulating, now in practical operation with a body, at the store of Mr. ——, Fourth-avenue." In the performance of our duty to the public, we undertake many disagreeable labors, but we must decline examining the new Patent Corpse Preserver, "now in practical operation with a body," until we know *whose body* it is that has been put to this practical service.

The Impending Fight in Georgia.

We are in expectation of stirring news from the Department of Gen. ROSECRANS. The combined and rapid advance of this chief and Gen. BURNSIDE evidently took Gen. BRAGG by surprise, and compelled the abandonment of Chattanooga. The evacuation of this place was not intended by the Confederates. Since the first of this year they have been at work upon it, steadily increasing its fortifications, and trying to make it impregnable. They meant to hold it to the last, and were sure they could do so. But, as in the case of Columbus, Fort Pillow, Memphis, Corinth, Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, they only spent their labor for the benefit of Nationals. As soon as their work was done at Chattanooga, they quietly gave up the place to Gen. ROSECRANS.

The prompt reinforcement of Gen. BRAGG by LONGSTREET and detachments from JOE JOHNSTON'S army, shows what the intentions of the rebel Government were. They did not intend to retreat, and BRAGG is enabled to stop his flight and turn upon his pursuers, almost in sight of his late stronghold. He is said to be stronger in men now than Gen. ROSECRANS. The two armies confront each other, and a battle is momentarily expected.

The immense importance of the impending contest must be admitted. If ROSECRANS should be worsted, the effect would be very bad in Tennessee. Much of the State would be again overrun by guerrillas, and the loyal population of the State, now just prepared to return to the Union, would be frightened and deterred from their contemplated action. If the Confederate army should be beaten, the rebellion would be instantly lost. Alabama and Georgia would be open to the advance of the Union troops, and thus the heart of the Confederacy be pierced. The result would be quickly fatal. Into these two States are now gathered the major part of the property and chiefs of the rebellion. The bulk of the slaves of Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana have been gradually withdrawn before the march of our armies, and have found refuge, along with their masters, in Alabama and Georgia. The influx of this class of persons from Mississippi, at the time of GRANT'S occupation of Jackson, was so great, it will be remembered, that the Governor of Alabama was obliged to take steps to stop it. He feared the effect on the food supplies of his State.

The accumulation of slaves in the States of Georgia and Alabama must, at the present time, be enormous. It is not unlikely that half the remaining slave wealth of the Southern States is compacted within their borders. And the effect of the Union army's advance among them would be disastrous. A spark might be as safely admitted into a powder magazine.

The rebels appreciate this perilous state of things, and hence they are preparing, no doubt, to make a superhuman effort to check and drive back Gen. ROSECRANS. We trust this brave General, backed now by BURNSIDE, will be equal to the shock coming against him. It would be gratifying to know that Gen. GRANT was hard by, with part of his veteran army, to take part in the grand and final contest for the possession of the citadel of the enemy's strength. But there is no reason to hope for this. Gen. ROSECRANS must rely on his unaided strength to fight one of the most critical and important battles of the war. As a lover of honorable fame, this is, perhaps, the very thing he would desire, for he is confident of victory, and the glory of success will be exclusively his own.

Judge White's Habeas Corpus Decision.

We hope none of our readers who have taken an interest in the discussion of the authority of the State Courts over the Provost-Marshals and other officers of the United States, will fail to read the decision of Judge WHITE, of the Superior Court, in this City, in the case of the *habeas corpus* of MICHAEL COX. The conclusion to which the Judge came, viz., that the case was one which must be turned over to the decision of the Federal Courts, is well known to our readers. They will find the process by which he arrives at that result clearly stated and forcibly sustained.

The question has, perhaps, lost something of the interest which invested it, since the suspension of the *habeas corpus*. But that suspension cannot last forever, and whenever it ceases, the questions involved in this case will arise again until it is finally settled. We must understand thoroughly, as long as we are to live under our present form of Government, whether the proceedings of the officers of the General Government are to be controlled by the State Courts or only by the Courts of the power which appointed them and under which they act.

The argument of Judge WHITE is, briefly, that a State Court has no right to control the action of an officer of the General Government, in the exercise of the functions of his office devolved upon him by the Government, Constitution or laws of the United States; that the military power of the Union is vested exclusively in the United States, and that the questions as to the alleged violation by the prisoner of the rules provided by Congress for the government of the military, are questions arising under the laws of the United States, and that there cannot be a concurrent jurisdiction of the State and Federal tribunals over them.

The Judge goes over the authorities on the point, citing very fully, of course, the case of ABLEMAN *vs.* BOOTH, which he entirely clears from the fog thrown around it by Judge LEONARD'S incorrect statement of it. He alludes also to a charge of Judge NELSON'S to the Grand Jury in the Circuit Court in this City, which he does not cite, but which is found in 1 Blatchford's Circuit Court Reports, p. 663. Judge NELSON, in that charge, used these words:

"I do not claim that the mere fact of the commitment or detainer of a prisoner by an officer of the General Government bars the issuing of this writ or the exercise of power under it. Far from that. Those officers may be guilty of illegal restraints of the liberty of the citizen, the same as others. The right of the State authorities to inquire into such restraints is not doubted, and it is the duty of the officer to obey the authority by making the return. All that is claimed or contended *for* is, that when it is shown that the commitment or detainer is under the Constitution or a law of the United States, or a treaty, the power of the State authority is void, and any further *proceedings under the writ it serves non judice and void.*"

It seems to us that the whole question is covered by these few words.

But it is no doubt true, that it has been the practice of the State Courts to discharge on *habeas corpus*, persons held in the military service of the United States. Judge WHITE'S remarks upon the circumstances which have led to the suffering of such action on their part, and the changed aspect of the country now, are pertinent, as the Judge says: "The time is not a favorable one in which to plead prescription, in behalf of the continuance of usurpations or abuses, judicial or other, if they impede or stand in the way of the country's preservation." Though he does not mention Judge MCCUNN'S usurpation of the power of issuing *habeas corpuses*, yet that usurpation and the end to which it was brought, are too exactly in point not to occur to every one who reads the words we have quoted.

German Politics—The Frankfort Congress.

The Frankfort Congress have closed their labors, and dispersed. The propositions of FRANCIS JOSEPH underwent little or no modification, and his Majesty professes to be perfectly satisfied with the result, which he thinks will prove most beneficial to Germany. That the Kaiser is satisfied with the issue we may well believe, since it places him at the head of the Confederacy, gives him a right to German aid in defence of his non-German possessions, and authorizes the employment of Federal troops in the suppression of *State* revolutionary movements. But whether it will prove as beneficial to Fatherland as the Kaiser imagines, or afford as much satisfaction to the people at large as it does to himself and his brother sovereigns, may be fairly doubted. How, for instance, can a scheme prove beneficial to Germany, to which the most enlightened and the most powerful state, one, of the Teutonic States, is wholly opposed, and the forcible carrying out of which may lead to the creation of two hostile confederacies instead of national unity? Or how can a scheme prove beneficial to Germany which will oblige her, in the event of a Hungarian or Venetian insurrection, to send forth her sons to sustain, beyond the Danube or the Alps, the schemes and cause of Austria? But if the Austrian scheme is little calculated to prove beneficial to Germany, still less is it calculated to give satisfaction to her people. Neither the Kaiser nor his colleagues condescended even to notice the suggestions of the deputies simultaneously assembled at Frankfort; consequently the proposition touching the election of the Lower Chamber remains unaltered, and the choice of its members is vested in the Legislatures of the several States. Yet it is expected that the people should be satisfied with a system which allows them no representation in the Federal Diet—no control over the Federal Government—and which denies them as Germans a right that as Prussians, Saxons, Bavarians, Wurtembergers, &c., they have long enjoyed.

The new Confederation will, in fact, be a mere Band of Princes, better fitted to excite popular discontent, and to generate revolution, than to render the States of Germany united and formidable. Had the Kaiser really meant to create an effective Federalism, he would have vested the election of the Lower Diet in the people, and that of the Upper Diet in the State Legislatures, while he would have constituted the Federal Executive, not of *Sovereigns* alone, but of *statesmen*. The composition of the Executive, indeed, could not possibly be more vicious than it is. The idea of intrusting the supreme power to *six* men, claiming coequal authority, was most preposterous; that of selecting six *sovereigns* to administer affairs was still more absurd. This Government will be both inefficient and dangerous. Inefficient, because its members will be too much engaged countermining each other's projects to work together for the common good; and dangerous, because individuals whose creed is, that "kings can do no wrong," will hardly brook with patience the strictures of the national Press, which, if it dares to do its duty by exposing the shortcomings of these imperial and royal politicians, will be sure to undergo the same fate that is now the portion of Prussian journalists.

With an Executive such as this, with a Federal Council composed of Plenipotentiaries, with a Lower Chamber, one-third of which must be nominated by the State *Senates*, and with an Upper Chamber of *Princes*, who can veto every measure proposed by the Delegates, it would be rather singular if the German Democrats manifested much enthusiasm at the success of a scheme which ignores the people altogether, and places all power in the hands of their oppressors.

Imperfect in every respect, however, as the Kaiser's Constitution undoubtedly is, it is nevertheless almost as good a one as the inhabitants of Fatherland need look for, while Kingship, in its present form, prevails there. The existence and pretensions of those thirty or forty sovereigns are incompatible with the union of the various provinces and peoples of Germany. These despots will never voluntarily sacrifice at their country's shrine the possessions and prerogatives which their ancestors acquired by violence and usurpation. They will never, of their own accord, lay aside their crowns and sceptres, and descend to the condition of satraps, for the sake of seeing Germany united and powerful, and the House of Hapsburg or Brandenburg exalted to the throne of a new Teutonic empire. If Germans desire to effect a real union of the various sections of Fatherland, and to raise themselves to the dignity of a great nation, they must imitate the conduct of the Italians and sweep all those paltry Governments out of existence. By following this course, and consolidating the dominions of the banished despots into *one powerful monarchy, the Italians have* made themselves a great people. Let the Germans do likewise, and a still larger measure of greatness and glory will be theirs.

CONSCRIPTS IN DEBT.—"One of the ablest citizens of Louisiana" has put forth his views through the *South Carolinian*—the organ of the present State Government of South Carolina—on the proper policy for the rebel Government to adopt in this crisis. His scheme is altogether a nice one.

"The war," he says, "can no longer be conducted as it has been. Our currency is so depreciated that it will soon cease to be available. I see but one remedy. Let no more paper money be issued. Let the whole Confederacy be divided into two classes—the combatants and the producers. As long as this war shall last, every one of us must be satisfied with shelter, food and clothing, and nothing else. The soldiers and officers, from the highest to the lowest, must fight without pay. Why should they need money, when provided with necessaries, and if our families taken care of? Let all the resources and productions of every farmer or planter be put at the disposal of the Government, without pay. Let every woman and every child, old enough for the purpose, be made to work without pay. Let the President and every civil officer or employe have no pay. In fact, let it be a penal offence to buy or sell anything; but let food, raiment, shelter and medicine be secured to every one under a parish or county organization, controlled or supervised by the General Government."

This would be the most gigantic scheme of practical socialism that the world ever saw. All the resources and productions of every Southern farmer and planter is to be placed at the disposal of the rebel Government without pay; it is to be a penal offence to buy or sell anything; labor is to be universal and compulsory—every woman, even, and every child, being forced to work without pay; and the rebel Government, from the stores thus placed at its disposal, is to furnish every man, woman and child—of both colors, we suppose—in the Confederacy with all needed food, raiment and shelter. It is as wild a scheme of socialism as ever was conceived in the brain of man. There would be perfect equality as regards property, perfect equality as regards labor, and perfect equality as regards compensation.

We know the immense and despotic power of the rebel Government over the Southern people; but we should think it beyond even its power to force every human being of both sexes in the Confederacy to work—to force all workers and property-holders to turn over the fruits of their labor and their property into a common fund—to force all soldiers and officers to fight without pay—to force every civil officer or employe to labor without pay. But if "one of the ablest citizens of Louisiana" favors the scheme, we do not see why JEFF. DAVIS should not try it.

Shameful Treatment of a Maimed Soldier.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 10, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following is only one of the numerous instances which shows the manner in which our brave volunteers are treated in this City. Some two or three weeks ago a poor crippled volunteer, who had both arms shot away in the cause of the Union, stepped into the bar-room of the Spingler House, situated in Broadway between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, to obtain a glass of water. The water was poured out for him into a glass by the barkeeper and placed before him; not having lost both arms he, of course, could not carry the tumbler to his lips. Sitting in the room with many best cushed on chairs, eager to show sympathy, and hats on one side of the head, and eight or nine cigars constantly in their way, gents, or exquisites. The maimed volunteer politely asked some of them to hold the tumbler of water to his lips, so that he could drink. But they all refused and laughed, thinking it was a good joke that there was the water before him which he wanted to drink very much and could not do so. The barkeeper stood close to the volunteer and joined in the laugh. The baker of the house happened to come into the bar-room at this time, and at once saw the whole affair, held the glass for the soldier, who drank and then said, that this was the first time he had ever been treated in this way, that he had enlisted voluntarily two years ago to fight for his country, had fought and bled for her, and had lost both arms in battle, and therefore was discharged. It is impossible for any man with a heart to keep cool under such circumstances, and the baker faced these heartless and God-forsaken scoundrels, and poured each a roll of contempt into their ears, that they threatened to throw him out, whereupon he seized a chair, which stood near him, and threatened to strike the first man who approached him. It has often been said that such men as these were cowards, and it proved so here. The laughter subsided; they knew the baker was in the right and meant fully to carry out his threat, and like whimpering dogs they drew in their tails and tried to talk themselves clear by calling it a joke.

Does this encourage enlistments? Is this the way a volunteer should be treated who has lost both arms in the defence of his country, and who has shielded the very man who refused him a glass of water? Men who refuse any man a glass of water are not to be compared with brutes, much less human beings. I think the affair should be more fully looked into. I wish I knew the names of these well-dressed cowards, so that I might give you them for publication.

The rebels think more of their soldiers than to treat them as this armless volunteer was treated.

A. DAUMAYAN OF THE HAWKINS ZOUAVES.

The above instance of cruelty and meanness, narrated by a Zouave drummer, is certainly a hard one, and reflects infinite disgrace on the "loafers" and "exquisites" referred to. But we think it is not a fair illustration of the treatment our brave maimed volunteers ordinarily meet with in their casual intercourse with the citizens of New-York. We will narrate a case of an opposite character that recently fell under our own eyes.

An omnibus, containing some half a dozen persons, was passing up Broadway the other evening about 7 o'clock, when the driver was hailed by an individual who soon made his appearance at the omnibus door. It turned out to be a man who had lost his legs—both of them having been taken off about six inches below the hip joint. He could hobble quite briskly on his brief stumps, but as it was evident he would have some difficulty in ascending the steps, the passenger nearest the door descended and helped him in. Once inside and seated, one of the gentlemen in the omnibus addressed him and asked him how he had lost his legs. "O, I lost them," replied the legless but jolly and spirited fellow. "I lost them, Sir, in a good cause and in a gallant fight. I lost them at the battle of Roanoke Island, more than a year ago." The passengers at once became interested in the man, and he was asked in which of BURNSIDE'S regiments he had fought. "In no regiment at all, Sir," said he, "out in the good ship——" (we forget her name). And one of the first shots from the rebel batteries took off both my legs close, and I've been ever since then gazing well. I have some pain in my stumps yet, but I can work with my hands, and am now able to support my old mother, my wife and child." "Why don't you get a pair of the new-fangled legs such as SICKLES has, which will serve you far better than the old concerns you had before the war?" "That's what I'm trying to do, and have got 'em made too, and only need thirty-six dollars to pay for them. Will any of you gentlemen help an American sailor boy to get a pair of legs?" The man looked so honest and talked so bravely and fairly, that every listener's heart was opened, and nearly every pocket-book in the omnibus was simultaneously pulled out. "Here's a dollar, my brave fellow," said one young man. "I wish it were five." "I owe you ten thousand times what that greenback represents," said a gentleman, as he handed him one of Mr. CHASE'S issues. And so it went round, until the legless sailor got from that omnibus-load of passengers a contribution that materially assisted him in getting a pair of limbs to propel his trunk and head through this devious world.

Hundreds of such instances of good feeling and generosity toward needy or maimed soldiers and sailors take place daily in this City, and as for their treatment by the Government, certainly no one will say that it is either penurious or unkind. On the contrary, we believe that in due time it will furnish every one who has lost a limb in the service of our country, with such excellent substitute therefor as modern science has invented.

We are sorry that our Zouave Drummer should have met with such unworthy specimens of New-Yorkers as he refers to. But if he remain in the City long enough, and look around wide enough, he will see that they are very unlike our citizens generally, and that their conduct toward the wounded soldier was of a very different kind from that ordinarily exhibited in New-York toward the gallant soldiers and sailors of the Union.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 19.

INSPECTION OF MILITARY HOSPITALS.

A Board, composed of Lieut.-Col. S. H. LAWRENCE, Capt. C. P. HOSKER and Assistant-Surgeon LEE, U. S. A., has been organized to inspect the hospitals of Washington and vicinity, and particularly to ascertain the correctness of the report that soldiers have been retained in the hospitals much longer than necessary.

ICE FOR MORRIS ISLAND.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a clearance for the steamer *Henry Payson*, with one hundred tons of ice for Morris Island.

THE IRONSIDES AND THE MONITORS.

An officer of the navy, writing from Charleston, says that one broadside from the *Ironsides* is dreaded more by the rebels than the fire of all the Monitors put together. The turrets of the Monitors revolve so slowly, and make so few shots, that the rebels have learned to dodge the shells, but when the *Ironsides* opens fire the rebels scramble in every direction.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut.-Commander JAMES E. JOUETT is detached from the command of the R. R. *Cuyler*, and ordered to the command of the *Sebago*.

MEDICAL ORDERS.

The following assignments of medical officers have been made:

Assistant Surgeons S. S. HOLMAN and ENOCH PEARCE, U. S. Volunteers, recently appointed, to report to Maj.-Gen. MEADE, commanding Army of the Potomac.

Assistant Surgeon KENELAND, U. S. Volunteers, to report to Maj.-Gen. BANKS, commanding Department of the Gulf.

Assistant Surgeons WM. S. ELY, H. C. ROGERS and C. C. CHAFFEE, U. S. Volunteers, to report to Maj.-Gen. FOSTER, commanding Department of North Carolina.

Assistant Surgeon M. K. HOGAN, U. S. Volunteers, to report to the Medical Director, Washington, for duty with Battalion First, D. C. Volunteers, Col. L. C. BAKER.

Assistant Surgeons H. W. BURNETT, GERHARD SAUL and ROBERT GOWAN, U. S. Volunteers, to report in person to Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE, and by letter to Assistant Surgeon-Gen. R. C. WOOD, at St. Louis, Mo.

Assistant Surgeons M. H. SALISBURY and J. C. NORRIS, U. S. Volunteers, to report to Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS, and by letter to Assistant Surgeon-Gen. R. C. WOOD, at St. Louis, Mo.

Assistant Surgeons JAMES PERKINS and W. C. DARNELL, U. S. Volunteers, to report to Maj.-Gen. GRANT, and by letter to Assistant Surgeon-Gen. WOOD, at St. Louis, Mo.

Assistant Surgeon JOHN D. WOOD, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty in the Medical Department, and will report in person, without delay, to Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS, Department of the Cumberland, and by letter to Assistant Surgeon-Gen. R. C. WOOD, at St. Louis, Mo.

The resignation of Surgeon CHARLES MAYO, U. S. Volunteers, has been accepted, to take effect Sept. 8, 1863.

On the application of his sick leave, Surgeon THOMAS B. KERR, U. S. Volunteers, will report for duty to the Medical Director of the Department of the Gulf.

Leave of absence has been granted to Hospital Chaplain J. D. SEWARD, U. S. Army, for twenty days, provided he furnish a satisfactory substitute, free of expense to the Government.

Surgeon EDWARD SHIPPEN, U. S. Volunteers, now on duty in the Army of the Potomac, will report without delay to Surgeon W. S. KING, U. S. Army, Medical Director Department of the Susquehanna, to relieve Surgeon PAUL F. EATON, U. S. Volunteers, in charge of the South-street General Hospital, Philadelphia.

The following additional appointments of Examining Surgeon have been made by the Commissioner of Pensions to-day:

Dr. THOMAS GOLE, at Rock Island, Ill.

Dr. A. L. WILLIAMS, at Brookfield, Conn.

Dr. DAVID H. NASH, at Bridgeport, Conn.

Dr. WM. BERRY, Exeter, N. H.

Dr. ASHER E. BURNETT, Portsmouth, N. H.

Dr. ANDREW VAN DYCK, Oswego, N. Y.

BROOKLYN JOURNALISM.—The newspapers of our sister city are rather lively at the present moment. The advent of the new paper, the *Union*, has proved to be quite an event in local history. It has stirred up its cotemporaries to great energy, and has already attained a large circulation. Both the *Union* and the *Eagle* depend in great measure on local news for their interest and success, as the people of Brooklyn look to the leading journals of this City, and particularly to the TIMES, for discussions of military and political movements, war correspondence, and telegraphic intelligence. There is enough of local news and local gossip in Brooklyn to fill the columns of both papers daily. Both of these journals have had the good fortune to secure the services of writers and reporters until lately connected with the TIMES. Mr. MCCABE'S faithful and careful labors have appeared in each issue of the *Union*; and Mr. HAWKINS, formerly in charge of our City department, gives animation and vivacity to the local columns of the *Eagle*. In its political principles, and in its patriotic position, the *Union* has a vast advantage over the *Eagle*, and even with the greatest local enterprise on the part of the latter, the *Union* is likely soon to take the lead in the Brooklyn Press, for it certainly reflects the principles of the people of the City of Churches more truly than the Copperheaded *Eagle*.

THE SENTIMENTS OF A NATIVE TENNESSEAN NOW BEING BANISHED IN NASHVILLE, TENN.

The following is an extract of a private letter from a former slaveholder in Tennessee to a relative in this City:

"Formerly I was reconciled to the idea of permitting Slavery to remain in the States only in the Union, as it had previously done; but I was ever opposed to the admission of any more States with a clause in their Constitutions which recognized it. Now, however, I am opposed to its existence anywhere in this wide country, as I do not hope for any long continuance of peace while the institution exists. You will probably say, after reading what I have written above, that I have become an Abolitionist. Call me what you please; I have said nothing but what are my honest opinions."

FIRE.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 19.

The Bay State Rolling Mill, owned by the South Boston Iron Company, located in South Boston, was damaged by fire last night to the amount of $5,000. A large number of workmen were temporarily thrown out of employment.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

To the Stain by the Mistress.

There will be services held in Shiloh Church this evening to the memory of those persons killed by the rioters in July.

ABRAHAM FRANKLIN.

This young man, who was murdered by the mob on the corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Seventh-avenue, was a quiet, inoffensive man, 23 years of age, of unexceptionable character, and a member of Zion Alethea Church in this City. Although a cripple, he earned a living for himself and his mother by carrying a pedestrian fly in the capacity of conductress. A short time previous to the assault upon him he called upon his mother to see if anything could be done by him for her safety. The aged old lady said she considered herself perfectly safe; but if her time to die had come, she was ready to die. Her son then knelt down by her side, and implored the protection of Heaven in behalf of his mother. The old lady was collected in tears, and said that it seemed to her that good angels were present in the room. Scarcely had the supplicant risen from his knees, when the mob burst in the door, seized him, beat him over the head and face with fists and clubs, and then hanged him in the presence of his mother.

While they were thus engaged, the military came and drove them away, cutting down the body of FRANKLIN, who raised his arm once slightly and gave a few signs of life.

The military then moved on to quell other riots, when the mob returned and again suspended the now probable lifeless body of FRANKLIN, cutting out pieces of flesh and otherwise mutilating it.

AUGUSTUS STUART.

Died at the Hospital, Blackwell's Island, July 22, from the effects of a blow received at the hands of the mob, within one block and a half of the State Arsenal, corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street, on Wednesday evening, July 15. He had been badly beaten previously by a band of rioters, and was frightened and insane from the effects of the blows which he had received. He was flying toward the Arsenal for safety, when he was overtaken by the mob, from whom he received his death-blow.

Mrs. STUART, his wife, says that some of the rioters declared that at the second attack upon him he had fired a pistol at his ourmours; but she says that, if he did, he must have obtained the weapon from some friend after he had left home, a few minutes before, for he had no weapon then, nor was he ever known to have had one. He was a member of the church.

PETER REUSTON.

PETER REUSTON, 63 years of age, a Mohawk Indian, with dark complexion and straight black hair, who has for several years been a resident of this City, at the corner of Roosevelt and Oak streets, and who has obtained a livelihood as a laborer, proved a victim to the late riots.

His wife died about three weeks before the riots, leaving with her husband an only child, a little girl named Lucretia, aged eight years, whom the "Protestant Guardians" have undertaken to adopt with a view of affording her a guardianship and an education. REUSTON served with the New-York Volunteers in the Mexican War, and has always been loyal to our Government. He was brutally attacked on the 13th of July by a gang of ruffians, who evidently thought him to be of the African race because of his dark complexion. He died within four days at Bellevue Hospital from his injuries.

At the end of the Mexican war REUSTON received a land warrant from the Government, which entitled him to settle on a tract of land in the West, where he lived but a short time previous to his coming to this City.

JAMES ROBINSON.

Mrs. NANCY ROBINSON, widow of JAMES, killed in Madison, near Catherine-street, says that her husband, in order to escape, dressed himself up in some of her clothes, and in company with herself and one other woman, left their residence and went toward one of the Brooklyn ferries.

ROBINSON wore a hood, which failed to hide his beard. Some boys, seeing his beard, lifted up the skirts of his dress, which exposed his heavy boots. Immediately the mob set upon him, and the atrocities then perpetrated upon his person are of such a nature as unfit for publication. They finally killed him, and threw his body into the river.

His wife and her companion ran up Madison-street, and escaped across the Grand-street ferry to Brooklyn. They lived at No. 23 Baxter-street.

WILLIAM JONES.

A crowd of rioters in pursuit of a negro, who in self-defence had fired on some rowdies who had attacked him, met an inoffensive colored man, returning from a bakery with a loaf of bread under his arm. They instantly set upon and beat him, and after nearly killing him, hanged him to a lamp-post. His body was left suspended for several hours and was much mutilated.

An illustration of the painful uncertainty which hung over the minds of the wives and children of the colored men was found in the fact that they and their families were both mourning the loss of their husbands in the case of this man, for upwards of two weeks after its occurrence. And so great was the fear inspired by the mob, that no white person had dared to manifest sufficient interest in the mutilated body of the murdered man while it remained in the neighborhood to be able to testify as to who it was. At the end of two weeks the husband of one of the mourners to her great joy returned, like one recovered from the grave.

The principal evidence which the widow, MARY JONES, has to identify the murdered man as her husband, is the fact of his having a loaf of bread under his arm. He having left the house to get a loaf of bread a few minutes before the attack.

WM. HENRY NICHOLS

died July 16, from injuries received at the hands of the rioters on the 15th of July.

His mother tells this story:

The father of WM. HENRY died some years ago, and the boy has since, by good behavior, with persevering industry, earned his own living; he was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in good standing. He had arrived from Philadelphia on the previous Monday evening, and was stopping, on Wednesday, July 15, at the house of my son, No. 147 West Twenty-eighth-street.

At 2 o'clock of that day the mob arrived and immediately commenced an attack with terrific yells, and a shower of stones and bricks upon the house. In the next room to where I was filling was a poor woman, who had been confined with a child on Sunday, three days previous. Some of the rioters broke through the front door with pickaxes, and came rushing into the room where this poor woman was, and commenced to pull the clothes from off her bed. Knowing that their rage was chiefly directed against men, I hid my son behind me and ran with him through the back door, down the basement. In a little while I was almost beside of the door, when a crash, crashing down into the yard, a sense of the rioters had dashed it out of the back window, killing it instantly. In a few minutes streams of water came pouring down into the basement, the mob had cut the Croton water-pipes with their axes. Fearing we should be drowned in the cellar, (there were ten of us, mostly women and children, there) I took my boy and flew past the dead body of the babe, out to the rear of the yard, hoping to escape with him through an open lot into Twenty-ninth-street; but here, to our horror and dismay, we met directly again; with my son, had climbed the fence, but the sight of these maddened demons so affected me that I fell back, fainting, into the yard; my son jumped down from the fence to pick me up, and a dozen of the rioters came leaping over the fence after him. As they surrounded us, my son exclaimed, "Save my mother, gentlemen, if you kill me." "Well, we will kill you," they answered; and with that two ruffians seized him, each taking hold of an arm, while a third, armed with a crow-bar, coming upon them to assist, held up his arms apart, and deliberately struck him a heavy blow over the head, felling him, like a bullock, to the ground. (He died in the New-York Hospital two days after.) I believe if I were to live a hundred years I would never forget that scene, or cease to hear the horrid voices of that demoniacal mob resounding in my ears.

They then drove me over the fence, and as I was passing over one of the mob seized a pocket-book, which he saw in my bosom, and in his eagerness to get it tore the dress off my shoulders.

I, with several others, then ran to the Twenty-ninth-street Station-house, but we were refused admittance, and told by the Captain that we were frightened without cause. A gentleman accompanied us who told the Captain of the facts, but we were all turned away.

I then went down to my husband's, in Broome-street, and there I encountered another mob, who, before I could escape, commenced stoning me. They beat me severely.

I reached the house but found my husband had left for Rahway, scarcely knowing what I did, I then wandered, bewildered and sick, in the direction he had taken, and toward Philadelphia, and reached Jersey City, where a kind, Christian gentleman, Mr. ANDREW LYNCH, found me and took me to his house, where his good wife nursed me for over two weeks, which I was very sick.

I am a member of the Baptist Church, and if it were not for my trust in Christ I do not know how I could have endured it.

JAMES CONSELLO.

JAMES CONSELLO, No. 97 West Thirty-third-street, killed on Tuesday morning, July 14th. CONSELLO was a shoemaker, an active man in his business-industrious and sober. He went out early in the morning upon an errand, was accosted, and fatally shot, apparently by several men. He ran down the street, followed by a howling mob. His escape was nearly overtaken by his persecutors—in self-defence he turned and shot the sister with a revolver. The shot proved to be mortal—he died two days after.

CONSELLO was immediately set upon by the mob. They first mangled his body, then hanged it. They then cut down his body and dragged it through the gutters smashing it with stones, and finally burnt it. Two men then attempted to kill Mrs. CONSELLO and her children, but she escaped for clubbing a pistol, and taking refuge in the Police Station-house. Mrs. CONSELLO is a Christian woman and has three or four children.

Meantime a woman told the mob that a few of tenement houses in the rear were occupied by colored people, when the ringleader, armed with a club, again entered the place in search of the inmates, but they had effected their escape, having been apprised of their danger by some friendly neighbors, at the commencement of the outbreak. Incensed at the escape of their prey, the mob burned the buildings. Upon the arrival of the police the rioters fled.

MRS. SKERRETT.

A white woman, wife of Mr. DANIEL SKERRETT, living at No. 11 Forth-street, was set upon by the mob and so severely beaten that she died in a week afterward.

JOSEPH REED.

Mrs. SKERRETT has a daughter, who with her two children, one a babe of tender years and the other JOSEPH REED, an invalid boy, about seven years of age, was living with their mother, Mrs. SKERRETT, at the above-mentioned place (the same house where Mrs. SKERRETT was staying,) No. 147 East Twenty-eighth-street.

Upon the approach of the mob, the inmates of this humble tenement became alarmed. The mother, with simple, but still, under the circumstances, the most commendable honesty, fearing that the clothes which had been intrusted to her, in her business as a laundress, might be destroyed, hastened to return them to the owner. The grandmother, then left alone, at the expenses of the rioters, started for a place of safety with the baby, directing the poor sick boy to follow her. In the dreadful confusion he was paired from her, was set upon by the mob, was beaten, was savagely asked, with frightful oaths, if he would be hung or have his throat cut, and some of the more fiendish devils looked about for a rope to execute their fiendish purpose. He was rescued by a gallant fireman, named JOHN F. MCGOVERN, a member of No. 20 Hose Company, who carried him to a house in Thirtieth-street, where the landlady affrighted at the consequences of harboring a colored boy at that time of terror, on her knees implored the fireman to take him elsewhere. A German neighbor next door overhearing the interview, came forward, and promptly offered to take care of him.

The frigid, the dreadful beating which he had received, the shock to his nervous system, had been too much for the child, and on Tuesday he went to a place where black and white are alike the sight of Him who made both, and where the prejudices and cruelties of man will no longer torture his young soul.

He was a Sunday school scholar at the Church of the Mediator, Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., pastor, and both teachers and pastor speak well of him.

"——— WILLIAMS."

A man with a basket on his arm was going down Washington-street; on the corner of Leroy-street he stopped to inquire of some young men the way to the market. He was immediately attacked and badly beaten. The police arrived and drove off the ruffians, but the poor fellow was so much injured that, after lingering in great suffering and in an insensible condition for several days at the New-York Hospital, he finally died. In response to the inquiry as to what was his name, made by the attending surgeon, he replied in an indistinct way, "WILLIAMS."

WILLIAM JACKSON.

Aged 19 years, living in West Sixty-third-street, near Sixth avenue, was in the industrious pursuit of his humble occupation of gathering provender for a herd of cattle, and when near the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, East River, was set upon by the mob, was killed, and his body thrown into the river.

SAMUEL JOHNSON

Was killed in the neighborhood of Fulton Ferry. The particulars of his murder have not yet been obtained in reliable form.

Alleged Defalcation of a Railroad Superintendent.

HIS ARREST IN THIS CITY.

Officer MCDOUGALL, of the Detective force, yesterday arrested EDWIN NORRIS, of Waterville, Me., upon the charge of being a defaulter. Mr. NORRIS was stopping at the Astor House, and from the best information which could be obtained, was to take the steamer at 13 o'clock for Europe. He is charged with being a fugitive from justice from the State of Maine, where for several years he was Superintendent and General Manager of the Maine Central Railroad,—formerly the Androscoggin and Kennebec and Penobscot Railroads. The Directors of the road some months since discovered that they were in obligations to the amount of over $40,000 in their cash account. After a great deal of time spent in making an examination of their affairs, they finally came to the conclusion that NORRIS was the defaulter. A further inquiry showed that Mr. NORRIS had invested very largely in United States Securities and Western Railway Bonds. The testimony against him was so overwhelming that the Directors determined to cause his arrest, and for that purpose caused the necessary papers to be made out. When the officer went for him, it was found that he had just left for New-York. A telegraph dispatch to Police Headquarters, however, had the effect to stop Mr. NORRIS as he was about embarking for Europe. Detective MCDOUGALL took him to Police Headquarters, and soon thereafter a requisition arrived from Maine, and the accused, in charge of an officer, started last evening for Augusta. Mr. NORRIS is a middle-aged man, a lawyer by profession, and is known to be a man of much talent and executive ability. Up to a very recent period he had the entire confidence of the Board of Directors, whose business he managed for many years to their satisfaction.

Action of the Police Commissioners in Relation to the Military.

The following preamble and resolution have just been passed by the Board of Police Commissioners, and a copy thereof sent to Major-Gen. SANDFORD, of this City, and Gen. DURYEA, of Brooklyn:

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 300 Mulberry-st., N. Y., Sept. 16, 1863.

Whereas, There does not now exist an appearance of any unusual disturbance of the public peace, or any unusual resistance to the civil authorities in the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn. It is therefore

Resolved, That Major-Gen. SANDFORD, of New-York, and Major-Gen. DURYEA, of Brooklyn, disband and discharge all detachments of the military forces of their respective divisions, called into service by an order of this Board, dated Aug. 17, on which they are still on duty.

D. D. HASBROUCK, Chief Clerk.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

COUNTY SUPERVISORS AND RELIEF COMMITTEE.—At the session yesterday there were 81 applicants for relief, all of whom were sent, as usual, to the Enrolling Boards of their respective districts. Seven of the number were rejected, thus leaving 56 men for whose substitutes the Relief Committee are to pay $300 each, being in all $16,800. The Committee's work has required uncommon industry on the part of the clerks, who found it impossible to post up clear to the close of the session of yesterday, but at a late hour yesterday afternoon they courteously rendered the following figures, which are all that are material. Of the 650 substitutes thus far provided, 400 are for indigent citizens, 180 for militiamen, 100 for firemen and 50 for policemen. This number is regarded with complacency by Comptroller BRENNAN, Supervisor BOWEN, and others of the Committee, as an assurance that there can be no need of the entire $2,000,000 which was voted by the Supervisors, and that the sum which has been subscribed—nearly a million—will cover the ground contemplated by the Board of Supervisors. The amount thus far paid to substitutes, and to the few conscripts who chose to accept the Treasury notes and go themselves into camp, is, as nearly as can be estimated, $185,400 only.

AN ADROIT THIEF CAUGHT BY THE SIXTH WARD POLICE.—GEORGE EVERSON, of No. 11 Grand-street, a private in the Fourteenth regiment Rhode Island Volunteers, and JOHN JACOB HELD, who arrived on Friday morning from Ship Island, appeared before Justice CORNELIUS yesterday morning, and deposed that they had been robbed by one ELIZABETH BROWN, whom they accused of having stolen Treasury notes and two watches, all valued at about $250. HELD testified that the accused took from his garments $80 in Treasury notes, and a gold watch and chain worth $150; that on becoming aware of his loss he informed Capt. JOHN JOURDAN, of the Sixth Ward, thereof, and that the prisoner at the bar was the identical person who committed the robbery. Officer GOLDEN, of the Sixth, testified that himself and Capt. JOURDAN, having heard HELD's description of the thief, sought and found her in a Baxter-street grocery, corner of Franklin-street, and on taking her to the police Station, were unable to discover any evidence of the robbery; but upon HELD's oath they sent her to the cells. Two hours thereafter, Capt. JOURDAN, not feeling satisfied, summoned a feminine attendant and caused a strict search to be made, and the result was that the missing money was found rolled in a bandage next to the person of accused, with a pawn-ticket showing that she had pledged the watch and received $25 thereon, at the pawn-shop of J. LUNCH, No. 76 Grand-street. The watch was recovered by Officer GOLDEN, and the accused was committed by Justice CORNELIUS.

REVIVAL OF AN EXPLODED DODGE AMONG THE PICKPOCKETS.—On Friday evening as Mr. JAMES H. CHAMBERLAIN, of No. 219 Newark-avenue, Jersey City, was entering a Third-avenue Railroad car in the Bowery, three pickpockets jammed him at the door, and one of them seized his watch and fled. After a hard chase, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN caught the thief, but the latter's confederates reached the east and knocked Mr. C. to the pavement, when the thief fled. He was, however, pursued and caught by Officer THOMAS DUNN, and imprisoned until yesterday morning, when he was taken to the Tombs, where he bore the name of JAMES EDWARDS. His confederates have not been arrested. EDWARDS was committed by Justice CORNELIUS to await examination before the Court of Special Sessions.

RECEPTION.—Governor WILDEY'S Engine Company—Oceanus No. 11—will celebrate their eighty-third anniversary to-morrow evening, the 21st, at their Engine-house, No. 99 Wooster-street, by a reception of their friends. John Wildey, foreman; Henry Forrest, Secretary, and Messrs. A. E. Purdy, Daniel McCafferty, P. Gough, Robert Pollock and William Horn are the Committee of Arrangements.

THE SWINDLING CASE AT THE TOMBS.—Justice DOWLING on Friday afternoon continued the investigation in the case of Policeman JOHN J. MCGILL, who is charged with swindling a substitute employed by him out of the sum of $100. The facts were reported in the TIMES of Friday. The evidence is now conflicting. Mr. FRANCIS CARROLL, a private in Company ——, of the One Hundred and Fifty-second regiment, N. Y. V., testified that he was present when the money was paid by Officer MCGILL; that there were two $100 bills in greenbacks, and that the remaining $100 was paid in small bills, of the denomination of $5 and $3, and that there were between twenty and thirty of these bills that went to make up the sum of $100. Officer HAYES, of the Fourth Precinct, testified most positively that MCGILL paid LUNEMAN two $100 bills and two $50 bills; he saw the money and was sure there could be no mistake about the denomination of the bills. This witness says that he was with MCGILL all the time during the negotiation, and until the money was all paid and the arrangement fully consluded. There are several other witnesses to be examined, and the further hearing was postponed until Saturday at the same place.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, JAMAICA, L. I.—Draft to First Congressional District, embracing in part the County of Richmond, Staten Island: Number of drafted men held to service, 42; substitutes accepted, 0; paid commutation, 2; exempt for disability, 21; exempt from other causes, 20; examined previously, 313; total examined, 398; total held to service, 136. The examination of drafted men for the entire County of Richmond will be concluded on Monday, 21st inst. This exhibits great energy on the part of the Board. An average of 150 are examined per day. The proportion of men held to service is verymuch larger than in any other district. Dr. RICHARDSON, of Staten Island, is not the examining Surgeon in the Board of the First Congressional District. He has been superseded by order of the War Department, and Dr. FREDERICK F. PARSON, of Oyster Bay, has been appointed in his stead.

PARADE OF COL. HALL'S NEW REGIMENT.—Col. HALL has issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL GUARD, JEFFERSON MARKET DRILL ROOM, Sept. 16, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.—This command will parade on Monday, Sept. 21, at 3 o'clock, P. M., Commanders of companies are immediately to issue notices for the assembling of their several commands at their company rendezvous, giving sufficient time to reach these headquarters at the time specified.

Regimental line will be formed on Greenwich-avenue, Right resting on Tenth-street.

Field, Staff and Band will meet at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, at headquarters. As this parade will be without arms or uniforms, commandants of companies are requested to see that the members, as far as practicable, wear caps. Should the weather permit unfavorable, the parade will be postponed until the next fair evening.

Officers are requested to appear in fatigue dress, Field and Staff dismounted.

By command, GEO. B. HALL, Colonel.

F. RIDGOLD, Acting Adjutant.

THE JUNK DEALERS' ASSOCIATION.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. BUCHANAN, President; Mr. MCCOY, Vice-President; Mr. HOY, and others of the Junk Dealers' Association, together with their counsel, Ex-Judge ARNOUX, waited upon the Mayor and City Inspector BOOLS, in reference to the approval of the ordinance in relation to the ringing of bells. We understand that an arrangement will be made by which the Association will be permitted to continue their business as usual. The association will meet at Hibernia Hall, No. 42 Prince-street, on Wednesday evening next. This association is represented as being a very formidable one.

A TESTIMONIAL TO CAPT. CARPENT.—Capt. CARPENT, of the Fifteenth Police Precinct, is to be transferred to the Sixteenth. There is a movement on foot among the men under his charge to get up a handsome testimonial to the Captain, with the view of expressing their appreciation of him as a man and as officer. At the time that Capt. DILKS left this Precinct, his men presented him with two portraits—one of himself and another of his wife, executed by one of the first artists of the City.

A SERGEANT OF THE POLICE SERIOUSLY INJURED.—On Friday, about 10 o'clock, as Sergt. WARNER, of the First Precinct, was passing up Fulton-street, he was very seriously injured by some brick falling on his head from the top of the *Sun* building. He was taken to the Second Precinct Station-house and soon after to the New-York Hospital by Officer MCNALLY, of the Second. His wounds, though very severe, are not considered dangerous. The bricks from the *Sun* building were blown off by the high wind prevailing at the time.

LAUNCH OF A STEAMBOAT.—Yesterday, at about noon, the fine steamboat *Rhea Hancock* was successfully launched from the foot of Greene-street, Jersey City. She was built for Messrs. J. A. FRAZEE, J. SUTPHEN and FRANK ROWE, and when finished will cost $44,000. Length, 148 feet; breadth, 21 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet. Her engines, which are to be constructed by Messrs. MURRAY & Co., are to have cylinders 40 inches in diameter, and their power is to be 150 horse.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning, Mr. MICHAEL MORAN, aged 36 years, late of No. 31 New-Sowery, died at the New-York Hospital from injuries received at the store in Duane-street where he was formerly employed, and where, several weeks ago, an elevator accidentally fell and crushed his foot. An inquest was held by Coroner WILKINS.

COLORED FESTIVAL.—An interesting thanksgiving festival of the colored children of Ward School No. 7, under the charge of Mrs. TOMPKINS, in gratitude for their escape from death during the late riots, was held last evening in Bullit-near-Mercer-street Church. Addresses were made, and a supply of good things furnished by their friends.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT TO THE POLICE.—The Police Force of the First Precinct, Capt. WALLOW, have been presented by the Board of Brokers with a very handsome flag, in testimony of their valuable services during Riot week.

REV. DR. A. D. SMITH, ELECTED PRESIDENT OF DARTMOUTH.—The Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D.D., of this city, has been unanimously elected President of Dartmouth College, in place of the Rev. Dr. LORD, whose resignation we have recently announced.

Iron Pavements and Steam Carriages.

To the Editor of the Times:

Mr. C. A. BRISTED, in the TIMES of Sept. 6, begins his comments on my letter to the TIMES, of Aug. 31, by saying: "Possibly I may be uncharitable in surmising that he has some particular interest in view. Nothing like leather," etc. As a matter of choice one is most likely to hit aright when he surmises a selfish motive for an action; but I should have expected, from what I have heard of Mr. BRISTED that he would have looked carefully to see if a liberal motive might not be surmised. My writing on the subject of City cleanliness began in 1843, when I had no possible motive but the public good; others got the credit of my articles, and I was content to labor for the good of the City. As to my present interest as a patentee of improvements in steam carriages it would best be promoted by leaving the pavements rough; because my invention consist in means to reconcile the action of the engines with the action of easy springs. Where iron floors are adopted, my patent will be valueless. I have myself discussed with its peculiar arrangement when called upon to design steam rail-cars, and to incorporate it in the design, because I deemed it unnecessary on such even surfaces. My course on this subject has been strictly liberal. I have never sought to turn the interests of the public so as to sell my leather.

Mr. BRISTED remarks that the wear of iron on iron being eight times greater than that of iron on stone, does not establish a probability that leather will wear much longer on iron than on stone, because "*shoe leather does not come under any recognized variety of iron, nor has it any marked analogy to that metal.*" I differ from him on this point. According to my observation substances that abrade from rapidly also abrade most other substances rapidly. On this question we need not argue much, because it is easy to test it by moving a pair of old boots, one on iron and the other on stone. But his stated purpose is to inquire, first, whether in various states of weather iron sidewalks might not be slippery; second, whether the friction of leather would preserve them from rust, or, if not, how they would preserve their smoothness; third, whether they would not be noisy.

As to slipping, MANBY found the friction of curried leather, dry and a little unctuous, on untarred cast-iron pulleys, 0.39; on tarred pulleys, 0.364; the iron on cast-iron had a friction of 0.15. These experiments show that the adhesion of leather is sufficient for safety and comfort, in dry and wet weather; and my own observation on the iron sidewalks, doorsills, stairs, and other footways which are more or less in use, convinces me that there would be no trouble from slipping on our grades in New-York, except where there is ice. And as to this exception there slippery is excessive, and in the adversaries that its level may be almost perfect. The iron sidewalks in use show this: 20 stone sidewalks, not even the large blocks, can preserve on good a level as is attained in iron. Now the slipping is generally due to inclination, and the *falling* is due to lateral inclination. For carriages, therefore, are less dangerous in proportion as they are true and level planes. And even being susceptible of better construction and fastening, many with slight deviation from a level, be drawn and, therefore, less liable than horses to have ice upon it. And, from its smoother face, it is less slippery when icy. The remedy is to clean it as soon as possible, and, until it can be cleaned, to sprinkle sand on it, as the railways have taught us. Ashes is a bad substitute, much in use. Tanned leather acts differently from curried leather, being a trifle more slippery when wet, but only half as slippery when dry—0.364 wet; 0.563 dry. I claim that, under the improved system, (which is that of the engineering profession,) we are to have none of the nasty mud which makes stone pavements and sidewalks during most of the Winter and Spring unnecessarily slippery. Considering this and the true plane, I think we shall be less troubled with slipping than we now are. But if I am mistaken on this point, in which I differ from the multitude of designers of iron pavements and sidewalks, then I will call on them to give the degree of roughness suited to each grade, which can be done at the same cost as smooth flooring. I object to the roughness they give, because it is uncomfortable to the feet, and because it cannot be swept easily. As to rust, it is observed that rails in use rust less than rails at rest. Vibration is supposed to protect them. The iron sidewalks in use do not rust much; the loss of smoothness from rust I think of no consequence; some think it would be of advantage. What I mean by smoothness is, not polish, but the degree of smoothness that would result from ordinary causes. For those who are not familiar with such matters, it may be well to explain that the coefficient of friction being 0.25, means that if a person weighing 100 pounds it would require a force of 25 pounds to trip him or slide his feet. He could, if careful, walk up an incline of 36 feet in 100. As tanned leather, dry, has a friction of 0.563, a man weighing 150 pounds could not be tripped by less than a force of 84 pounds active and sidewise, when the sidewalks and blockses are dry.

To the question whether iron sidewalks would not be very noisy, I answer that they are not, generally; it depends on what is under them: if they are fitted with leather, india-rubber, or other non-conductor of vibrations, in the joints, they may be nearly noiseless; and if they lay on plaster or earth, they will be less noisy than if they merely cover vaults. I claim that on iron sidewalks we can dispense with high heels, and can walk with much less noise than we now make. Women used to walk noiselessly, until, to keep their feet dry, they adopted high heels; they now make a clatter that is shocking to them. The iron in boot-heels is of little effect to protect them from wear, and is a nuisance in houses; it should be left out, even now; and certainly would not be used if we had iron sidewalks, and walked on low heels. As an artist and an anatomist to the extent required in artists, I protest against adding to the height of heels as abominably bad in taste, as an artificial lameness, and as the chief cause of the noise in walking.

Mr. BRISTED is correct in assuming that I expect steam to banish horses from cities. They are, directly and indirectly, the cause of all the filth in the streets; the cause of roughness and heavy traction in pavements; the cause of nearly all the noise; and for the last thirty years they have been more costly than steam power. They are also dangerous, difficult to manage, and disagreeable, as compared with steam carriages, imperfect as the best steam-carriages have been. Every carman should have a steam wagon. As for any "secret" in blowing off steam noiselessly, I have none; it has been done thirty years ago, from the safety-valves and from the engines.

As to Mr. BRISTED's suspicions that I have "many inventions" which move me to excite revolutions for the sake of selling them, and that I may have a patentable method of shoeing horses, so that they can "walk on the town pavements," or even trot at six miles per hour, I will remark that I am averse to this kind of argument, but cannot afford to leave the advantage of it wholly to my opponents. I therefore ask him: Is he willing for his own pleasure, and that of a few who can afford it, the "elegant and healthy amusement" of driving horses, to prohibit the introduction of a cleanly and economical system of locomotion, though it might render it necessary to keep all horses out of town, unless some one can invent shoes that will enable them to go at a moderate pace on smooth iron. Is not this fancy-horse interest as illiberal as the imaginary horse-sense interest of which he suspects me? But I have no such invention. I will, however, refer him to MAUM's *Manual and Experienced Farrier*, published in America, in which he will find that the friction of wild pear-tree wood on cast iron, cut across the grain, is 0.44; that of iron on cast-iron being 0.19. If he will have this wood fitted into his horses' shoes, they will be less than half as liable to slip, and make less noise; and I believe they will run on smooth iron as safely as they now run on the Broadway pavement, even when it is clean; and he will not be troubled with rails. If the proposed system is adopted, Moreover, I believe, the opposition to horse cars in Brooklyn, and to horses with a light carriage, gently driven, can trot safely with iron shoes on cast-iron floors, smooth on levels, and slightly roughened on grades. This opinion is based on observations of driving on the smooth pavements in Naples.

Lastly, Mr. BRISTED asks if the heat of steam would not add to the heat of the streets, already increased by the heat from cooking. If you will some time allow me space, I will undertake to show that the heat from horses working on the present pavements is greater than the heat of steam for equal service, on iron floors; but I have already written too much for one occasion.

In construction, I think it desirable that objections should be stated publicly, so that they may be controverted. There is, however, one consideration which should be kept in view—objections ought to be proved. For want of such proof, we have had locomotives built with toothed wheels, and some with cogs, to prevent slipping; and this sort of slipping (which really exists, and is a constant nuisance) has been so exaggerated as to have retarded the introduction of locomotives at least fifteen years. So with the slipping of horses and men; there is no question of the fact; but the measure of the evil, the effect of training and practice in mitigating it, and the benefits of the material which, *per se*, is more slippery than stone—should be ascertained and compared before we decide against it.

I repeat the suggestion in my last, that compressed air may be used instead of fire or steam in streets; if so, many objections will be avoided.

J. E. FISHER, No. 30 Broadway.

President Lincoln on Shakespeare.

A LETTER TO MR. HACKETT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Aug. 17, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR: Months ago I should have acknowledged the receipt of your book and accompanying kind note, and I now have to beg your pardon for not having done so.

But one or two things have seen very little of the drama. The first presentation of "Falstaff" I ever saw was yours here last Winter or Spring. Perhaps the best compliment I can pay is to say, as I truly can, I am very anxious to see it again. Some of SHAKESPEARE'S plays I have never read, while others I have so often read and seen acted as to be entirely familiar with them. Among the latter are "Lear," "Richard Third," "Henry Eighth," Hamlet," and especially "Macbeth." I think none equals "Macbeth." It is wonderful. Unlike you gentlemen of the profession, I think the soliloquy in "Hamlet," commencing, "O, my offence is rank," surpasses that commencing, "To be or not to be." But pardon this small attempt at criticism. I should like to hear you pronounce the opening speech of "Richard the Third."

Will you not soon visit Washington again? If you do, please call and let me make your personal acquaintance. Yours, truly, A. LINCOLN.

JAMES H. HACKETT, Esq.

STATEMENT OF A REFUGEE FROM STAUNTON VA.—We have had a conversation with a very intelligent young printer, who escaped from the forces of the rebel Lieut.-Gen. STONEWALL JACKSON, now in Western Virginia (and who was previously in Richmond), employed in the office of the *Whig*, who made his escape into Maj.-Gen. KELLEY's lines, in West Virginia, a few days since. We publish the following as a statement of facts adduced from the young man's story. Gen. JOHNS' army is composed of men who are ragged, miserable and heartily tired of the war, and desired the terrible conflict to cease. They have heard the news of our splendid victories, and are depressed thereat.

There are two brigades comprising the force, consisting of an aggregate of 5,000 men. The First brigade is under command of Brig.-Gen. BOWLES, of Maryland, and the Second brigade is commanded by Col. JACKSON. These troops come from the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Maryland and Georgia. Since his recent defeat by Gen. AVERELL, Gen. JOHNS has been afraid to move up or down the Valley. His headquarters are at Union, in Monroe County. He is anxious to make a raid toward Beverly, and for this purpose had his troops prepared, expecting the order to move hourly.

Gen. IMBODEN has an independent force of 1,500 men, and commands what is called the *Department of the Valley of Virginia*, with his headquarters six miles west of Harrisonville. Under him is Major HARRY GILMORE, with a squadron of 300 cavalry, whose camp is four miles west of New-Market. He is charged with the duty of scouting in and about Winchester, which place his men enter at night and leave before day-dawn.

There are very few men at Staunton, Lexington and other mountain towns, and but an insufficient force at Lynchburgh. Our informant thinks that our forces will soon disperse Gen. JOHNS' force to the four winds, and obtain possession of the entire valley and one of the richest portions of Virginia. Many in the rebel ranks were anxious to desert, but seldom had an opportunity to do so successfully.—*Philadelphia Inquirer, Sept. 18.*

—Rev. Dr. PEASE, of Rochester, whose death was announced a few days since, was born in Connecticut on the 13th of September, 1812, and was therefore 50 years of age at his death. While yet a boy his father removed to Vermont. At an early age he graduated from the University of Burlington, and after entering his profession he became a teacher in Montpelier, and was not long after elected to a Professorship in the University. After discharging the duties of his Professorship for some time, he was at length called to the Presidential chair—a position which he occupied for several years—and continued to hold, with great credit to himself and advantage to the University, up to November, 1861, when he was called to the pastorate of the church in Rochester.

—Major Gen. James B. MCPHERSON, U. S. Volunteers, (Captain of Engineers,) has been appointed Brigadier-General in the regular army, in place of Gen. RAINEY, retired.

—Rev. Dr. PEASE, of Newark, N. J., has been seriously ill at Danbury, Conn., but is now better.

—Gen. PIERREPONT spells his name with an "o" in the second syllable.

—Maj.-Gen. SCHURZ is visiting his friends in Philadelphia.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
PHALON & SON, 56 Nicholas Hotel.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

This is Truly a Great Age.—Great in the Science of War. Great in Literature. Great in the Fine Arts. Last, but not least is WHITE THE GREAT HATTER. He was Some in World-wide Reputation in the style of hats. The unsurpassed elegance and taste displayed in his present Fall and Winter Hats eclipse all his former chef d'oeuvres. To be seen at No. 216 Broadway.

French China.
DINNER SETS, richly decorated or plain.
TEA SETS, richly decorated or plain.
TOILET SETS, richly decorated or plain.
FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c., &c.
HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO., Importers,
No. 500 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New
Y. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 429 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Rheumatism, Paralysis and Neuralgia of the limbs are cured by Oriental and Electro-Magnetic Belts, Nos. 4 and 7 Clif-st., near Cooper Union. Open to ladies and gentlemen, 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Llewellyn Park; see description of, under head of Real Estate advertisements, in another column. Interesting to all persons in pursuit of a country place within one hour of Wall-st.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—E. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon and Mechanist, 714 Chestnut-st. (ground floor) Philadelphia and Boston. Only Agents of PALMER & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses, &c.—H. BOSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, etc., etc., elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Best Place to Buy a Hat is at Terry's, No. 440 Broadway.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

MARRIED.

GILES—STEWART.—On Thursday, Sept. 17, at Woodbury, the residence of Thomas A. Scott, by Rev. Dr. Boardman, D. B. GILES, of this City, and Miss REBECCA DOUGLAS STEWART, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BOMBAUR.—On Saturday, Sept. 19, ELIZABETH MARY, wife of Francis Bomsaur, Jr., aged 26 years.

Notice of funeral in Monday's papers.

DOWNS.—In Boston, on Friday, Sept. 18, Mrs. JANE, wife of Samuel Downs, of this City.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 319 West 21st-st., on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 20, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to T

HABEAS CORPUS.

The following is the important opinion, in full, of Judge Wells, delivered before the Superior Court of the City of New-York, on the 1st inst. We have had it in type for some days, but the pressure of military and political news has heretofore precluded its publication:

Superior Court of the City of New-York, Sept. 1, 1863.

At Chambers, before James W. White, Justice, sitting as Supreme Court Commissioner. In the matter of Michael Cox:

WHITE, J.—Catharine Cox, the mother of the above-named Michael Cox, on the 28th day of August, 1863, applied, by petition, for a writ of habeas corpus, to be addressed to the commanding officer of the United States military post composed of the City of New-York and its vicinity, commanding him to produce the body of the said Michael, whom, it was alleged, he detained, that he might be dealt with as justice should demand.

The petition set forth that Michael Cox was then under the age of twenty years; that he was the *only support of his mother, the petitioner, her husband being dead*; that without her consent, and while he was in a state of intoxication, and incapable of knowing what he was doing, he enlisted in the military service of the United States as a substitute for a man who was drafted in Boston; and that he is detained at New-York by the United States military authorities as a deserter.

Upon the return of the writ, the proceedings being adjourned to this day, Col. Nugent did not produce the body of the prisoner, but returned to the writ that he held the officer above-named, having been duly appointed to them by the President of the United States, under the recent acts of Congress; that Michael Cox was arrested at or near Boston as a deserter from the military service of the United States; that when so arrested he was in a company of men drafted into the military service of the United States, the said Michael having enlisted and been duly mustered in; that said service as a substitute for a citizen of Massachusetts, who had been duly drafted into said service; and that said Michael received a large sum of money for becoming such substitute.

The respondent further returned that it was his legal duty, under his appointment as Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, as aforesaid, to deliver Cox to the commander of the nearest military post, and that he intended to do so as soon as possible, in order that he might be tried, according to law for his alleged desertion; and that, if not guilty, he might be returned to Massachusetts for duty, under his enlistment there; that the production of Cox could be dispensed with, and a violation of the respondent's military duties and obligations avoided, by the respondent's entering into a recognizance, with sufficient sureties, that Cox should be forthcoming to answer any charge which might be preferred against him, and that Cox might be held for trial before the authority of the United States for treason. For these reasons—the return containing—and without intending any disrespect to the Court, or the justice issuing the writ, he declined to produce said Cox, or subject him to the powers of the Court.

Upon this return, the Counsel for Cox, without traversing its allegations, moved that Col. Nugent be ordered to produce the body of Cox, or a short day to be named, and that, in case of disobedience, an attachment issue to arrest and punish him therefor, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided. This motion was opposed by Counsel for the Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, upon the ground, that it appeared, both from the petition for the writ and from the return indorsed on it, that Cox was detained under the authority of the United States, by an officer of the United States, and acting in the ordinary discharge of his official duties; and that, under the Constitution and Laws of the United States, and the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, the legality or illegality of the acts of the officer, done in the regular discharge of these duties, could be inquired into only by the United States Courts or Judges, a State officer or tribunal having no jurisdiction in such cases. Upon this motion, and the opposition to it, arguments was heard, and numerous authorities were cited by both Counsel.

The main question in this case, and, if determined in favor of the Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, the controlling one in this application for relief, is raised by his Counsel. The point presented on the part of Cox—that, being a minor under the age of twenty years when he enlisted, and the law of the United States authorizing only the enlistment of persons of twenty years of age and upward, he cannot be considered as having enlisted pursuant to or under that law, and cannot be considered, therefore, as having been legally in the service of the United States, nor in the custody of its officers, and cannot now be said to be detained by its authority—this point, like all other questions of law or of fact arising upon the petition, the writ, and the return to it, must be postponed until the objection of a want of jurisdiction is disposed of, because if no State Court has jurisdiction in this case of cases nothing of which the petitioner can complain can be inquired into here.

There were, however, some suggestions of a less general character urged by the Counsel for the prisoner to which I think it proper to refer before entering more particularly into the question respecting jurisdiction.

The Counsel seemed to consider that the great question presented by the respondent as if it involved a denial of the right of the citizen to the writ of habeas corpus. It is, however, a question of the liberty of the citizen, and not of the jurisdiction of certain Courts and officers in a certain class of cases. The denial of jurisdiction in these cases to the State Courts would not touch the right of the citizen to the great prerogative Writ of freedom. Its only effect would be to take him over to another tribunal—to the United States Courts—for redress. The question is in fact, so far as the citizen is concerned, substantially, but little more than a question of *legal practice*—a mere question as to which of two certain Courts he shall resort for relief in a particular case.

And in view of the prominence that was given upon the argument of this matter to State Courts and agencies, as if they were the sole or even the chief protection of the citizen, I will add how the assertion that the people created and control alike both Courts—the State and the National—and that one task as much as the other the Court of the people and of each individual citizen; and if either judicial power is more important than or should take precedence of the other, it would seem to be that one that can extend jurisdiction beyond the mere Brick Walls, and accompany the citizen wherever within the limits of the Union, his pursuits or his enterprise may lead him. But both are invaluable and indispensable in our complex political system of a limited State, and a more general and, in its appointed sphere, supreme National sovereignty; and if in any portentous time intended to exhibit to the citizen the judicial safeguards of his personal freedom and rights, the tribunals provided by our incomparable National Constitution are omitted, the picture is not half filled up and the cloth is more than half stripped.

Upon the question of the jurisdiction of corresponding to the citizen involved in the determination of the question raised in this matter, I refer to proposition as the number of cases and officers authorized to grant the writ is increased or diminished, so is the convenience of the suitor more or less amply consulted and provided for. But this consideration affords no ground for determining that a certain court or officer has authority to grant the relief demanded by the writ, nor any ground for asserting the existence of that power where the law as the Constitution may not conferred it. And again, if considerations of convenience are entertained, the convenience of the General Government, especially at this day of the Nation's great distress, should be also taken into account; and it can be very readily perceived that the convenience of the Government, and the facilities for managing its important affairs, would be much promoted if it could be called to account only in the National courts, and not in the numerous and diverse tribunals of some 34 or more separate States, having, perhaps, 34 or more different codes of law and practice.

Allusion was also made to the fact that the respondent was in the military service of the United States, and it was claimed that acting up the authority of his superiors in that department as a justification of his refusal to produce the body of Cox was a violation of the well-established principle that the military shall be subordinate to the civil authority. But I do not understand the respondent's return to the writ in this case to deny that obedience or due claim any exemption of the Assistant Provost-Marshal-General because of the military character of his office, or of the office of his superiors. I understand it as only claiming the benefit of the general principle applicable to all officers of the United States, civil and military, that a State Court has no jurisdiction to inquire into or control their official actions, which can only be done by some National authority; and that when a State Court is judicially informed that a party for whose relief it has granted a writ of *habeas corpus* is held under the authority of the United States, the right of the State Court to inquire ceases. This is not setting up the military against the civil authority, but simply protesting against the assertion by a State Court of jurisdiction over its official action, which he conceives the National tribunals possess.

The practice of State Courts and Judges, pursued for many years past, and almost invariably, without objection, to issue writs of *habeas corpus*, survey returns, and discharge persons detained in the custody or under the authority of the United States, was cited also by the counsel for the prisoner, and submitted as evidence of the concurrent jurisdiction of all tribunals, Judges, lawyers and United States officials. Through a long course of time, and in a State Court can which within the subject of action, or assert jurisdiction of the United States, and deliver a person from the custody of the National Government, or from the hands of its officers, and that, under the Constitution and Laws of the United States, and the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, the legality or illegality of the acts of the officer, done in the regular discharge of these duties, could be inquired into only by the United States Courts or Judges, a State officer or tribunal having no jurisdiction in such cases. Upon this motion, and the opposition to it, arguments was heard, and numerous authorities were cited by both Counsel.

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Movements of European Steamers.

From America.				
Adriatic	Sept. 23	New-York	Galway.
Saxonia	Sept. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	Sept. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	Sept. 26	New-York	Bremen.
Arabia	Sept. 30	Boston	Liverpool.
Cunard'st	Oct. 3	New-York	Southampton.
City of Washington	Oct. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Oct. 10	Boston	Liverpool.
China	Oct. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Oct. 14	Boston	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Oct. 17	New-York	Hamburg.
Cunard'st	Oct. 17	New-York	Southampton.
Canada	Oct. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Oct. 21	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	Nov. 11	New-York	Southampton.
From Europe.				
Georgia	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
St. Patrick	Sept. 4	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Cork	Sept. 4	Liverpool	Quebec.
Erin	Sept. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	Sept. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Anglo-Saxon	Sept. 6	Liverpool	Quebec.
Africa	Sept. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Adriatic	Sept. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	Sept. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Sept. 15	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Washington	Sept. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Europa	Sept. 19	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Sept. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	Sept. 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Sept. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Columbia	Sept. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Sept. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Oct. 3	Liverpool	Boston.
For Havana and the West Indies.			
Cuba	Oct. 12	New-York	Havana via Nassau
Corsica	Nov. 2	New-York	Havana via Nassau
Cuba	Dec. 7	New-York	Havana via Nassau
For California.			
Illinois	Oct. 2	New-York	Nicaragua.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad)..8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ..... 8 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 12 A. M. and 7½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, } Sevenoaks, Wharf No. 1,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and onward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, } CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 19, 1863.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE UNdersigned, until MONDAY, NOON, Sept. 28, 1863, for furnishing, by contract, the following articles, viz.:

Overcoats, Footmen's.
Overcoats, Mounted.
Company Order Books.
Company Clothing Books.
Company Descriptive Books.
Company Morning Report Books.
Post Order Books.
Post Letter Books.
Post Guard Report Books.
Regimental General Order Books.
Regimental Letter Books.
Regimental Descriptive Books.
Regimental Inspection Books.
Target Practice Books.
Inspection Report Books.

The proposals or bids must be at all cases furnish samples, and must distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price, and the time of delivery. A guarantee, signed personally by two responsible parties, and agreeing that the bidder will enter into a contract if an award is made to him, must accompany each proposal.

All supplies must be delivered in good new packages, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Depot in this City.

Written contracts will be entered into with parties to whom awards are made, and bonds required of them in sums equal to one-fourth the value of the goods contracted for.

Bids will be opened Monday, Sept. 28, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Inspection Rooms, and bidders are invited to be present.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Blank forms for Proposals, Contracts and Bonds may be obtained at this office.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.

C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, } CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 19, 1863.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE UNdersigned, until WEDNESDAY NOON, Sept. 30, 1863, for furnishing, by contract, the following articles to wit:

Brown Drills, Standard, 29 inches wide.
Brown Drills, Standard, ordinary width.
Cotton Duck, 6 oz., 16 oz., 18 oz., and 15 oz.
Drum Heads, Snare.
Drum Heads, Bass.
Drum Cords.
Army Cloth, Dark Blue, Standard.
Felling Axes.
Sashes, Worsted.
Recruiting Flags.
Recruiting Flags, Halliards.
Storm Flags.
Storm Flags, Halliards.
Fifes.

Observers, Sergeants,—Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry.
Observers, Corporals,—Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry.

Parties desiring to furnish all or either of the articles enumerated, must distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price, and the time of delivery. A guarantee, signed personally by two responsible parties, and agreeing that the bidder will enter into a contract if an award is made to him, must accompany each proposal.

All supplies must be delivered in good new packages, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Depot in this city.

Written contracts will be entered into with parties to whom awards are made, and bonds required of them in sums equal to one-fourth the value of the goods contracted for.

Bids will be opened on Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Inspection Rooms, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Blank forms of Proposal, contracts and bonds may be obtained at this office.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.

C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, } WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 18, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.—PROPOSALS are solicited and will be received at this office for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Pittsburgh, Penn., Philadelphia, Washington City, Syracuse, N. Y., or Indianapolis, Ind.

Proposals will be received for the furnishing of horses in lots of not less than twenty-five (25.) Five horses to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, constantly in use, and sound in every respect, and of dark color.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The identity of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Horses."

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OFFICE, July 30, 1863.

MAIL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN JAMAICA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The Governor and Executive Committee will receive proposals up to the 6th of October next, from parties willing to contract with them for the conveyance of mails between the City of New-York, in the United States of America, and the City of Kingston, in the Island of Jamaica, and the City of New-York, in the United States of America, and the ports of call in the said Island, 23 Vic. ch. 46, "to authorize steam communication between this Island and the United States of America," and 23 Vic. ch. 11, as set in the 4th of the aforesaid 23 Vic. ch. 46.

The terms and conditions, including the period for which the contract will be taken will be made known on application to Messrs. THOMSON, HANLEY & CO., Montgomery Lodge, Jamaica, JEREMIAH HEACRAFT, Esq., No. 48 Wall-st., New-York, or at this office.

Tenders for this service are to be addressed and sent to the Secretary to the Executive Committee, of Jamaica, Spanish Town.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR ROOFING FELT.—PROposals are solicited at this office for the furnishing of ROOFING FELT, in good tenable condition, as it may be required from time to time in the construction of cavalry stables and barracks.

The felt to be delivered at the wharf of the Cavalry Depot, at Giesboro's point, near this City.

Bidders are required to send with their bids samples of the quality of felt they propose to furnish.

The felt will be subject to inspection on delivery.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

DENTISTRY.

PAIN POSITIVELY DONE AWAY WITH in extracting teeth by using my newly discovered odorless remedy, perfectly harmless to every constitution. Gold and bottle, $50; vulcanite, $2; gold fillings, $1; silver and destine, 50c.; extracting, 25c. Dr. B. L. WAIN, No. 20 6th-av., opposite Lith-st.

HELLER'S
SPRING HOOK PATENT PANTALOON
GUARDS.
For sale at No. 625 6th-av., N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE COMMONWEALTH OF $1,000,000.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, Boston, Sept. 5, 1863.

Sealed proposals are hereby invited, and will be received at this office until FRIDAY, Sept. 25, at 12 o'clock M., for the whole or any part of each of the following classes of State stocks, to be issued under authority of chapters 158, 214 and 215, respectively, of the acts of the Legislature of Massachusetts of the current year, namely:

For one million of dollars of the "Loan Defence Fund," in certificates of one thousand dollars each ($1,000,) redeemable in twenty (20) years, and bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. (5 per cent.) per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year.

Also, for three hundred thousand dollars of the Scrip in aid of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad, in Certificates of one thousand dollars each ($1,000,) redeemable in thirty (30) years, and bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. (5 per cent.) per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of April and October in each year.

Also, for five hundred thousand dollars of the Railroad Aid "Sinking Fund," in Certificates of one thousand dollars each ($1,000,) redeemable in twenty (20) years, and bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. (5 per cent.) per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year.

The Certificates of each class will be redeemable at maturity in gold, and will have interest warrants (coupons) attached to them, payable at maturity in coin, at this office.

Bidders will be particular to specify in their proposals the class or classes of scrip for which they bid, noting that any accrued interest will, in all cases, be an additional charge to the purchaser.

All proposals must be inclosed in a carefully sealed envelope, addressed to the "Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts," and marked distinctly "Proposals for Loan;" and accompanied with a certified check for five per cent. on the whole amount bid for, to be forfeited to the treasury in case of non-fulfillment of accepted proposal.

The checks of parties whose proposals are not accepted will be returned to them.

Parties whose bids are accepted (and the right is reserved to reject any and all bids) will be at once notified thereof, and payment for the Scrip assigned to them must be made at the time of the delivery of the Certificates, which will take place between the sixth and tenth days of October next.

Or, at option, one-half of the amount of Scrip awarded may be paid for between the before-named dates, and the balance in three months thereafter, in which case a certified receipt for the amount paid will be given, but no Certificates of Scrip will be delivered until the final payment is made.

HENRY K. OLIVER,
Treasurer and Receiver-General of Massachusetts.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO., } TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 16, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, for the purpose of electing fifteen Directors and the transaction of general business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The transfer books in the City of New-York will be closed from and after the 22d day of September last, until the 8th day of October next.

J. N. DRUMMOND, Secretary.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, } ALBANY, Sept. 17, 1863.

THE BANK OF CANTON.—CANTON, St. Lawrence County, has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the Ocean Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

NOTICE.—STEUBENVILLE AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—All bondholders of Steubenville and Indiana Railroad County Bonds are requested to meet the Treasurer, at the office of Wilson Price, No. 20 Pine-st., on FRIDAY, Oct. 2, 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M., for consultation on business of importance to their interests.

JEREMIAH WILSON.
H. M. ALEXANDER.
New-York, Sept. 17, 1863. Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1863.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the Second-av. Railroad Company, held on the 8th instant, JOHN RILEY, Esq., was elected Treasurer, in place of D. M. HUGHES, resigned, and D. M. HUGHES was elected Vice-President, in place of M. J. SHELDON, resigned.

HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, July 31, 1863.—An installment of EIGHTY DOLLARS on each share of the remaining Scrip shares of this Bank is required to be paid on or before the 1st day of October next, with interest thereon from the first instant, which payment will then entitle the shareholders to receive the next dividend on full shares.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD BONDS.—State of Ohio.—7 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, coupons payable 1st April and 1st October; principal payable in 1875. A limited number of these securities for sale by the undersigned. For further particulars apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank, of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to

WM. H. MARSTON, No. 36 Wall-st.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by

McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessment have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Bookman-street with trap-block.

For setting curb and gutter and flagging in Eighty-fourth-street, from Third to Fourth avenues and on Fifty-fifth-street, from Third to Lexington avenue.

For building a receiving basin at the northeast corner of Lexington-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land on both sides of Bookman-street, from Park row to South-street, including the lots on South-street and Park-row, and upon all the intersecting streets to the extent of half the blocks north and south of Bookman-street; also, all the lots fronting on or adjacent to Fifty-fifth-street, on both sides of the way, between Third and Lexington avenues; also, all the lots fronting on the east side of Lexington-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.

All persons whose interests are opposed to the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing; to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 31 Chambers-st., (Second Floor,) City Hall, on or before thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB P. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Sept. 15, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Aldermen TERENCE FARLEY,
Aldermen PETER MITCHELL,
Aldermen JOHN T. HENRY,
Aldermen P. J. A. BOOLE,
Aldermen JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL,
Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 6 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings of the Board of Aldermen will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 9 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to each Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS H. BYRES.
Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES S. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at one o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS H. BYRES,
Committee on Fire Department.

NOTICE TO TOBACCO-HOLDERS.—NOtice is hereby given to all persons having tobacco stored in No. 4 Clinton Wharf, Atlantic Dock, that said tobacco is being removed to the United States Bonded Store, Brooklyn. This notice is given that all parties interested may make the necessary change of insurance.

A. E. JARVIS, Inspector,
Office corner Clinton and South sts., New-York.
CITY OF NEW-YORK TOBACCO INSPECTION, Sept. 19, 1863.

METALS.—TIN PLATES, ROOFING PLATES and Sheet Iron of all kinds for sale by A. A. THOMPSON & CO., Nos. 315 and 317 Water-st.

MILITARY.

TEN THOUSAND SUBSTITUTES WANTED.

$300 IN CASH PAID TO THE SUBSTITUTE BEFORE HE LEAVES THE ROOM.

Apply to the County Substitute and Relief Committee, Nos. 71 and 73 Duane-st., Supreme Court Rooms, 2d stairs.

HOURS FROM 9 A. M. TO 7 P. M.

By order of the Committee,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WM. K. STEWART, Supervisor,
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor.
CORNELIUS CORSON, } Clerks.
GEO. F. THOMPSON, }

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, (7th-av., northwest corner of West 47th-st.,) NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1863.

BY DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR, the following act of Congress and Proclamation of the President based upon the same, is published for the information of all concerned:

CHARLES E. JENKINS,
Capt. and Provost-Marshal Ninth District, N. Y.

An Act Relating to Habeas Corpus and Regulating Judicial Proceedings in Certain Cases. Approved March 3, 1863.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, during the present rebellion, the President of the United States, whenever, in his judgment, the public safety may require it, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in any case throughout the United States, or any part thereof. And whenever and wherever the said privilege shall be suspended, as aforesaid, no military or other officer shall be compelled, in answer to any writ of *habeas corpus*, to return the body of any person or persons detained by him by authority of the President; but upon the certificate, under oath, of the officer having charge of any one so detained that such person is detained by him as a prisoner under authority of the President, further process issued under the writ of *habeas corpus* shall be suspended by the Judge or Court having issued the writ, so long as said suspension by the President shall remain in force, and said rebellion continues.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.—A PROCLAMATION.—Whereas the Constitution of the United States has ordained that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it; and, whereas, a rebellion was existing on the 3d day of March, 1863, which rebellion is still existing; and, whereas, by a statute, which was approved on that day, it was enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of Congress assembled, that during the present insurrection the President of the United States, whenever in his judgment the public safety may require, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in any case throughout the United States, or any part thereof; and, whereas, in the judgment of the President the public safety does require the privilege of the said writ shall now be suspended throughout the United States, in the cases where, by the authority of the President of the United States, military, naval and civil officers of the United States may hold persons in their custody under their command, or in their custody either as prisoners of war, spies, or abettors of the enemy; or officers, soldiers, or seamen enrolled, drafted, mustered or enlisted in, or belonging to, the land or naval forces of the United States, or as deserters therefrom, or other persons amenable to military law or the rules and articles of War, or the rules or regulations prescribed for the military or naval services by authority of the President of the United States; or for resisting a draft, or for any other offence against the military or naval service:

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and make known to all whom it may concern, that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended throughout the United States, in the several cases before mentioned, and I hereby require all officers and citizens throughout the United States, and the people thereof, to take notice and govern themselves accordingly, and I invite all persons who shall have been unlawfully dismissed from the military or naval service for disloyalty to return to their posts and renew their allegiance to the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 15th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

[L. S.] (Signed.) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS, } WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19, 1863.

BY DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY of War, all officers and enlisted men now on parole who are absent from the camps to which they belong, whether with or without authority, will immediately report for exchange at said camps, viz.: Those belonging to regiments serving in the Departments of the East, Virginia and the Susquehanna, at Camp Parole, near Annapolis, Md., or at the Convalescent Camp, near Alexandria, Va. Those belonging to regiments serving in the Department of West Virginia, at the Ohio and Kanawha Valley, at Camp Chase, and those belonging to regiments serving in the Departments of the Missouri, of the Tennessee, and of the Gulf, at Benton Barracks, near St. Louis.

Disregard of this notice will be treated as desertion.

W. HOFFMAN, Colonel Third Infantry,
Commissary-General of Prisoners.

ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, } No. 49 EAST 23D-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, CONvened for the purpose of examining candidates for appointment as Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons to colored troops, meet daily at No. 49 East 23d-st.

Candidates for examination are requested to present themselves between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

FIFTY SUBSTITUTES WANTED IMMEDIately. $300 will be paid to each man. Must be paid at the Substitute Brokers' Office, No. 64 Cortlandt-st., between Spring and Broome.

EXEMPTS.—DRAFTED EXEMPTS CAN HAVE a power procured at No. 8 Bookman-st., Room No. 8, third floor, over Park Bank.

SHIPPING.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.
THE U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 10 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. JOHN A. POST,
Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 26, at 2 P. M.

For freight, with unsurpassed accommodations, $30. No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 56 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalizing citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. G. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 26.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ARRANGEMENT, SEPTEMBER.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.
SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.

The steamers META and HELEN, will leave Robinson-st., Pier, New-York, for Red Bank and Intermediate landings as follows:

META, Capt. H. B. PARKER.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Saturday, Sept. 19,	4½ A.M.	Saturday, Sept. 19,	2 P.M.
Sunday, Sept. 20,	9 A.M.	Sunday, Sept. 20,	2 P.M.
Monday, Sept. 21,	9 A.M.	Monday, Sept. 21,	2 A.M.
Monday, Sept. 21,	1½ P.M.	Tuesday, Sept. 22,	9 A.M.
Wednes'y, Sep. 23,	2½ P.M.	Thursday, Sept. 24,	6½ A.M.
Thursday, Sept. 24,	2½ P.M.	Friday, Sept. 25,	7 A.M.
Friday, Sept. 25,	2½ P.M.	Saturday, Sept. 26,	7 A.M.
Saturday, Sept. 26,	2½ P.M.	Monday, Sept. 28,	7½ A.M.
Monday, Sept. 28,	2½ P.M.	Tuesday, Sept. 29,	7½ A.M.
Tuesday, Sept. 29,	2½ P.M.	Wednesday, Sept. 30,	7½ A.M.
Wednes'y, Sep. 30,	2½ P.M.	Thursday, Oct. 1,	7½ A.M.
Thursday, Oct. 1,	2½ P.M.	Friday, Oct. 2,	8½ A.M.
Saturday, Oct. 3,	12½ P.M.	Monday, Oct. 5,	10 A.M.
Monday, Oct. 5,	2½ P.M.	Wednes'y, Oct. 7,	11 A.M.
Tuesday, Oct. 6,	2½ P.M.	Thursday, Oct. 8,	12 M.
Thursday, Oct. 8,	2½ P.M.	Saturday, Oct. 10,	6½ A.M.
Saturday, Oct. 10,	2½ P.M.		

Round Trip, in all cases, 75 cents.

STEAMER HELEN, Capt. J. P. COLLINS.

LEAVES NEW-YORK.		LEAVES RED BANK.	
Tuesday, Sept. 22,	6 A.M.	Monday, Sept. 21,	6 A.M.
Wednes'y, Sep. 23,	6 A.M.	Monday, Sept. 21,	2½ P.M.
Thursday, Sep. 24,	10½ A.M.	Tuesday, Sept. 22,	3 P.M.
Friday, Sept. 25,	10½ A.M.	Wednes'y, Sep. 23,	2 P.M.
Monday, Sept. 28,	10½ A.M.	Thursday, Sep. 24,	2½ P.M.
Monday, Sept. 28,	2½ P.M.	Saturday, Sep. 26,	2½ P.M.
Tuesday, Sept. 29,	10½ A.M.	Monday, Sept. 28,	2½ P.M.
Wednes'y, Sep. 30,	10½ A.M.	Tuesday, Sept. 29,	2½ P.M.
Thursday, Oct. 1,	10½ A.M.	Wednes'y, Sep. 30,	2½ P.M.
Friday, Oct. 2,	10½ A.M.	Thursday, Oct. 1,	2½ P.M.
Saturday, Oct. 3,	10½ A.M.	Friday, Oct. 2,	2½ P.M.
		Saturday, Oct. 3,	2 P.M.

FOR ROUNDOUT AND KINGSTON.

The steamer THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ARERY, Jr., will leave New-York every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M. Saturday, will leave Roseton every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., landing at Newburgh, Milton and Poughkeepsie each way. The CORNELL will commence running on TUESDAY, Sept. 29, 1863.

DANCING.

C. E. GILBERT'S BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY.—No. 22 Sumner-st., corner of Court. All the fashionable dances taught in one course of lessons. Application may be made at any time. Classes are now forming. Send for a circular.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

PRIZE STEAMER DOLPHIN;
1,305 BALES
UPLAND AND SEA ISLAND COTTON,
45 BARRELS
SPIRITS TURPENTINE,
27 BARRELS
RESIN,
99 PACKAGES
SUNDRIES.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by the Honorable District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT
LAIMBEER'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCKS,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.,
ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1863,
AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
THE
PRIZE STEAMER DOLPHIN,

Her tackle, apparel, furniture, &c., as she now lies at Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn.

ALSO,

Cargo—Prize Steamer JAMES BATTLE.
788 Bales Upland Cotton.
13 Half-Bales Upland Cotton.
5 Pockets.
37 Barrels Rosin.
10 Barrels Spirits Turpentine.

Cargo—Prize Schooner FROLIC.
99 Bales Upland Cotton.
97 Bales Sea Island Cotton.
23 Packages Sea Island Cotton.

Marked—F. H. (FORT HENRY.)
3 Bales Cotton.
5 Round Bales Sea Island Cotton.
9 Half-round Bales Sea Island Cotton.

Cargo—Prize Steamer ALICE VIVIAN.
826 Bales Upland Cotton.

Cargo—Prize Schooner LADY MARIA.
11 Round Bales Upland Cotton.
2 Half-Bales Upland Cotton.

Cargo—Prize Schooner JULIA.
39 Bales Upland Cotton.

Marked—D. S. (DE SOTO.)
114 Bales Upland Cotton.
4 Bags Upland Cotton.

Marked—H. H. (HENDRICK HUDSON.)
137 Bales Upland Cotton.
3 Half Bales Upland Cotton.
2 Bags Cotton.

Marked—U. (UNKNOWN.)
6 Pkgs. Sea Island Cotton.

Cargo—Prize Schooner ANN.
7 Square Bales Upland Cotton.
10 Round Bales Upland Cotton.

Cargo—Prize Schooner BLAZER.
13 Bales Upland Cotton.

Cargo—Prize Schooner KATE.
7 Bale Upland Cotton.

Cargo—Prize Schooner MARIA.
19 Bales Upland Cotton.
20 Bags Upland Cotton.

Cargo—Steamer PLANTER.
19 Bales Upland Cotton.

Cargo—Prize sloop SOUTHERN STAR.
12 Barrels Spirits Turpentine.

Marked—S. A. C. (SAGAMORE.)
11 Barrels Spirits Turpentine.

Cargo—Prize steamer VICTOR.
80 Pkgs. Assorted Cargo, Liquors, Cigars, Shoes, Tea, &c. (These goods may be examined on Monday, Sept. 21, by cards from Benner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st.)

From SUNDRY PRIZE VESSELS.
12 Sextants, 7 Quadrants, 5 Pistols, 3 Compasses, 1 Barometer, 4 Spy Glasses, 5 Navigators, Water Casks, &c.

Catalogues and samples of Cotton at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., on Monday, the 21st inst.

JAMES C. CLAFF,
United States Marshal
Southern District of Florida.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of vendition exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 24th day of September, at 12 o'clock noon, on the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer

ELLA WARLEY,
Consisting of

GROCERIES,
TEAS,
COFFEE,
HARDWARE,
DRUGS and MEDICINES,
FINE SALT,
PIG LEAD,
ENFIELD RIFLES,
SWORDS and BLADES,
ALCOHOL,
SEGARS, and
LARGE LOT
ASSORTED
GOODS, &c., &c.

Also, 25 tons English 1. Coal, from prize steamer PETERHOFF.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

EDWARD PETTINGER, Auctioneer.

POLICE AUCTION SALE.—A HORSE AND Cart will be sold at the Metropolitan Stables, corner of Prince and Crosby sts., on MONDAY, Sept. 21, inst., to pay expenses for keeping the same.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CORNER GANSEVOORT, } WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5, 1863.

NOTICE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCtion, at the Quartermaster's Corral, corner of the square between 8 and F and 21st and 22d sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst., a large lot of Quartermaster's stores accumulated as unfit for public service, consisting in part of Saving iron and bolts, Saddles, Saddlery, parts of Wagons, Harness, Forage Sacks, and Implements.

Terms cash in Government funds.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. H. TOMPKINS,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster U. S. Army.

DRY GOODS

FAMILY MOURNING.
FALL IMPORTATIONS.

W. JACKSON, No. 651 Broadway, has now ready for inspection a very large and most desirable stock of FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOMBAZINES, MERINOES, ALPACAS, ENGLISH CRAPES, FRENCH CLOTH AND HENRIETTA CLOTH, ALPACA TIBET CLOTH FOR SHAWLS,

ENGLISH CRAPES, CRAPE

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Particulars of the Emeute in Raleigh, North Carolina.

Interesting Calculations Regarding the Provision Question.

General Fitz Hugh Lee's Farewell to His Old Command.

An Opposition Against Jeff. Davis Organizing.

Late Southern papers furnish us the following interesting extracts:

THE EMEUTE IN RALEIGH.

DESTRUCTION OF THE OFFICES OF THE STATE JOURNAL AND THE STANDARD.

The extent of the damage done by riotous soldiers and exasperated citizens to the offices of the *Raleigh Standard* and *State Journal*, is fully set forth in cards from the proprietors of the respective papers, which we find published in late Richmond journals.

Mr. SPELLMAN, of the *State Journal*, announces the destruction of his office, with its presses, type, fixtures, paper, and everything else pertaining to it, except the spirit of the editor and proprietor." He alludes to his absence in Petersburgh at the time, and then says of the attack upon the *Standard* office by Georgia soldiers:

"With this assault on the office of the *Standard*, I had nothing whatever to do, nor do I sympathize with it. I was not in Raleigh when it occurred, and had I been I would have done all in my power to prevent it or arrest it. For this attack, however, my office has been destroyed as above stated. My presses, three in number, are ruined; my types will take several weeks to assort and put in working order, if I had cases to put them in, but all my cases are demolished; everything, in short, is a wreck, and could not be replaced for twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars. The work of destruction has been skillfully performed. Practical printers led the destroyers, as they knew the vital points in which to strike a printing office.

So far as I can learn, no arrests of the parties engaged in this affair have been made. The reason of *this may be furnished to the reader.* Their names are known. We presume some steps will be taken in this matter. The property, of course, will be made good by the city, whose citizens destroyed it. The number engaged in destroying the office did not, I learn, exceed twenty, most of them boys. The police force of the city, it is thought, might, with the assistance of the law abiding portion of the people, have put a stop to the proceedings. Why did they not do it?

The most doubtful feature of this affair was an attempt made to complete the destruction of my office by fire. One of the scoundrels engaged in it lighted a bundle of paper and thrust the flame between the building occupied me and that adjoining, both frame buildings, and apart not more than twelve inches. The flaming paper was withdrawn in time by a bystander. But the attempt to burn me out was successful. A large portion of the city would undoubtedly have been destroyed.

All that need now be added is to announce the temporary suspension of the *State Journal*. I am not yet put down. I am strong in my faith of the ultimate triumph of the cause I have suffered in. The *State Journal* will be again published as soon as I can procure another press, and that I hope to manage in the course of a couple of weeks. In the meantime, I ask the indulgence of my friends, and I beseech them not to be cast down or discouraged, but to press on firmly and fearlessly. The loss of a press or two, or the loss even of a few of the lives of those who conduct them, cannot affect the cause of the South.

Gov. VANCE, on hearing of the assault, promptly mounted his appearance and addressed the crowd assembled, and succeeded in dispersing them.

I would issue a small daily for my subscribers, but have no press on which to print it. I will shortly have one. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN SPELLMAN.

J. L. REUTZEL, of the *Progress*, publishes a card denying that the hands or the office had anything to do with the attack on the *State Journal*, and W. W. HOLDEN, of the *Standard*, issues another, as follows:

TO MY FRIENDS AND READERS.

On Wednesday night last, about 10 o'clock, a body of soldiers, belonging to Gen. RANSOM'S Georgia brigade, with arms in their hands and commanded by officers, attacked my office, destroyed a part of the materials and threw the type into pi. As the result of this I shall be compelled to suspend the publication of the *Standard* for a few days; but I trust I will be able soon to resume publication. No efforts or expense will be spared to serve the paper to you as heretofore.

At the earliest moment practicable I shall put the public in possession of all the facts connected with this outrage. It is sufficient to say, at present, that a free and *loyal* Press has been trampled down—that the State has been insulted—that the majesty of the civil law has been set at defiance; and that an outrage has been committed on my constitutional rights which has no example in the history of Gen. VANCE, who addressed the soldiers, "even in the dominions of JEFFERSON DAVIS." I appeal to my friends to be as calm as possible, and firm and determined; and I hope it is not necessary that I should assure them that I am undismayed, and as firmly determined as ever to maintain at all hazards the right of free speech and a free Press.

SEPT. 9, 1863. W. W. HOLDEN.

THE PROVISION QUESTION.

A correspondent writes to the Lynchburgh *Republican*:

"Accounts from all portions of the Confederacy bring the most gratifying intelligence of the provisional crop of this year. Small grain has already been secured, and the corn crop may be considered practically made. Great attention has everywhere been paid to the rearing of hogs, and altogether, in point of subsistence, the South may be safely raised to hope in prospect more abundant supplies than ever in its history before. There is no occasion even now for famine prices, and only the cautious tardiness of planters, who are waiting for prices to be established, and the heartless hoarding of speculators to cause them to rise, have prevented the markets from being flooded with breadstuffs, as they must inevitably be before long.

It is difficult to estimate the wheat crop of Virginia this year. According to the census report of 1850, (which in the South was never regarded as complete) Virginia produced over 11,000,000 bushels of wheat. At that time fertilizers were used to a far less extent than during the next decade, nor did planters grow wheat for market where the cost of transportation exceeded 40 cents per bushel.

From 1850 to 1860, the increase of the wheat crop—especially in a large portion of the State not yet drawn bed by the Yankees—owing to the more extensive use of fertilizers and increased facilities for transportation, was immense, and I think the estimate of the crop of 1860 at 15,000,000 bushels not extravagant. By the use of a man, tracing counties overrun by the enemy, together with the census report of 1850, an approximation might be arrived at of the present crop. Many slave planters, who never did before, to supply their own use, and many more have largely increased the number of acres usually seeded. The want of fertilizers, together with the loss, from invasion, can scarcely have diminished the crop of 1860 more than two-fifths, yet all will agree putting it at one-half, which will place the crop this year at 7,500,000 bushels. It will also be conceded that the amount of wheat and flour, of all the old crop on hand, hoarded by speculators, or not brought forward because of the difficulties in transportation, is fully equal to one-eighth of this amount, which is the allowance for seed, &c. This will leave about 7,500,000 bushels of wheat for home consumption and market, equivalent to one and two-thirds millions of barrels of flour. The armies in the State of Virginia, can scarcely require 1,000 barrels per day, which would be average bread rations for 196,000 men. About one-third of a million barrels a year would, perhaps, be a safe estimate. The Government, by this calculation, will need, if the entire bread rations for men in flour, one-fifth of the wheat crop of the State, or double its time. The Government time may be estimated at 166,666 barrels of flour, and if one-half of the bread rations be of corn meal the year round, this amount of flour, if there is not, but great wastage, will supply the Government demand, and place it, when the lithes are all brought in, entirely out of the market.

But can the population of Virginia, exclusive of the army, require four or five and a half times the amount which the Government wants, (which would be average army rations if no other breadstuff were used, for 700,000 to 800,000 inhabitants for a year) with a crop of 40,000,000 bushels of corn in prospect, besides other grain, vegetables, &c.? I judge that that amount of flour has never been consumed in the State, and is not needed now. There is no foreign market, no exporting abroad, no demand from sister States. The old North State, the Palmetto State, the Empire State of the South, the land of flowers, and even Alabama, all send tidings of superabundance for the subsistence and the armies to south. Some of them are furnishing supplies now to Virginia, and lowering the prices here, be it to the chagrin of her producers, at a handsome profit to the enterprising citizens engaged in it, after paying first cost, transportation and a large advance to the speculators there. These States can supply the deficiency, if any, in Mississippi, and if Tennessee and Kentucky need bread, from the ravages of the enemy, they have no means for them. These States, suffering nothing from invasion, (it is hoped, can furnish flour for the entire cross-lines) Louisiana, though Arkansas and Missouri are overflowing with breadstuffs. *It is only in Virginia, standard ranks as her supplies are, that we hear of skyrocketing famine and famine prices. Why is it so?"*

VIRGINIA.

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL—SUBSTITUTES AND EXEMPTIONS.

Adjt.-Gen. RICHARDSON, of Virginia, has submitted a report recommending a plan of organization for the public defence. He suggests the repeal of the clause in the State law authorizing substitutes, and says:

"An individual who has the means of hiring a substitute, remains at home, with all his pleasures and comforts, free to pursue his business or calling, whatever that may be. On the other hand, the man who is too poor to provide a substitute, and is very many cases *has a wife and children dependent upon his daily labor for their support, must leave all and take* his place in the ranks, to meet the exposures and hardships of the march and the camp, and the hazards of battle. Can there be any wrong in calling upon him who, through his pecuniary advantages, is sheltered in the bosom of his family, to defend his own home and the homes of the poorer class, who, in constant peril of life and limb, are fighting the common enemy at a distance.

Moreover, the substitute system has been productive of the most atrocious frauds. Here, in the city of Richmond, it has been a regular traffic. Persons have undertaken to raise companies ostensibly for the active volunteer force, but really for the pecuniary benefit derivable from this most discreditable business. Men enrolled their names in these companies only for the purpose of escaping service by getting in substitutes, a large portion of whom were vagabond foreigners, and other persons of the same stamp, who deserted so soon as they were mustered into service, and passed the camps over again as often as they had a chance to do so. But apart from this, it has the effect of replacing men in the ranks who have a country and a home to fight for, by such as have no country, no home, no permanent interest or attachment anywhere. Hence the thousands of desertions and stragglers from the army at the most critical moments, by which the fruits of brilliant victories have been lost, and the utter annihilation of the armies of our detestable enemy more than once prevented.

The extent to which exemptions have been granted also requires the vigilant scrutiny of the Legislature. The number of foreigners who are settled here, most of them exercising the rights of citizenship, and all protected in person and property by our laws, and who yet have sought exemption from military duty, is remarkable. If these men are unwilling to defend the country that shelters them, they should be compelled to leave it without delay. There are, it is true, many honorable exceptions to this practice. One company of volunteers, composed of the most respectable class of Germans, has been organized and commissioned. Another composed of British, and one of French subjects, are also understood to be organizing, and doubtless will all prove reliable in any event.

Some few foreigners, who have been enrolled in the second-class militia, have obstinately refused to do duty, even when brought to the muster ground; and for this offence there is no adequate punishment provided by law.

We shall of necessity be in future a military and an armed people, even after we have conquered a peace. While the struggle endures, it will require every man to be in the field, who is physically able to serve there. Longer giving all these to the service of the Confederacy, I think there will remain men enough in Virginia to repel the raids of the enemy, to insure order and safety at home, and to arrest deserters and stragglers, from the army, if they are properly organized. This is for the Legislature; and at the risk of appearing somewhat intrusive, I respectfully suggest that, acting as a joint committee of both Houses, it had been well to have advantage of the advice heretofore, instead of by separate committees of each House, prompt and harmonious measures will be promoted.

THE REBEL ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

GEN. FITZ-HUGH LEE'S FAREWELL.

Correspondence of the Richmond Examiner.

CHANCELLORSVILLE, Saturday, Sept. 12.

"Not a wave of trouble rolls over the peaceful breast" of the situation on the Rappahannock. The enemy, unable to understand the condition of affairs this side of the river, and alarmed by the activity of our cavalry, have marched WARREN'S corps of infantry into position near Hartwood, some nine miles north of Falmouth. This movement is of little importance in itself, but notable in that Indication on the part of Gen. MEADE to advance on this line at an earlier date than has been heretofore anticipated. The latest accounts from his army bring information of its reorganization, thorough inspection and rapid increase by the arrival of conscripts called out under the recent levy, who, by a general order issued from the Washington War Department, are being sent exclusively to the army of the Potomac, until the requisite number to equip the losses sustained by that army must have been completed.

There is no evidence of an intended movement here, and no change in the enemy's line in front of Fredericksburgh. KILPATRICK'S and BUFORD'S cavalry still command the Rappahannock Peninsula, and picket the river.

In our army there is nothing new to report, excepting some further promotions in the cavalry service. Brig.-Gen. WADE HAMPTON has been made a Major-General, and Cols. M. C. BUTLER, of South Carolina, and WILLIAMS C. WICKHAM, late commander of the Fourth Virginia cavalry, have been appointed Brigadier-Generals. Gen. WICKHAM has been assigned to command the brigade lately belonging to Maj.-Gen. FITZHUGH LEE, who to day formally resigns its control into the hands of its new commander, and assumes the duties of his new position. The following address from Gen. LEE was read at dress parade of the regiment this afternoon, on occasion of the dissolution of his relation with the brigade.

HEADQUARTERS, Sept. 12, 1863.

To the 9th, 13th, 15th, 19th, 20th, 24th, 28th, 30th and 41st Virginia, and 4th, 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 15th and 17th Virginia Battalions of Cavalry, and Pelham's Battery:

SOLDIERS AND COMRADES—In severing my immediate connection with you, I cannot refrain from expressing my heartfelt gratitude and high appreciation of the hearty support shown and generous forbearance exercised toward me, in the discharge of the responsible duties of my late position. Your unflinching courage, (after in the face of the hard fought have won for you a name and place in our splendid army you may justly feel proud of.

Though called to more extended duties, I am yet fortunate in being able to serve you. Your interests shall still be my interests. Your reputation still remain my study to guard—your honor ever mine to secure.

I am happy in the thought that I transfer you to able and gallant successors, worthy to command you. May your heroic efforts in your country's cause soon be crowned with success! May your loved ones at home soon welcome your presence once more amongst them, and may your former reputation always continue as spotless as the pure white field of the Confederate banner, for which you drew so well to fight, is the earnest prayer of your old commander.

(Signed) "FITZ HUGH LEE,
Major-General Commanding.

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

MOVEMENT OF THE REBEL CAVALRY.

Correspondence of the Memphis Evening News.

OKOLONA, Sunday, Aug. 30.

We are sure glad to feel once more that military operations in this district are manifesting signs of life and activity. This agreeable change from the wonderful lethargy into which matters have fallen, has been effected by beneficial changes of authority. Gen. LEE, our new chief of cavalry, arrived during the latter part of the week, and at once commenced an inspection of the forces, and informed himself as to their efficiency and disposition. On Friday he reviewed the Twenty-eighth Alabama and two batteries of our artillery, under command of Capt. OWENS and BUCKNER. The review was highly satisfactory, and the General then visited other points occupied by our cavalry, and left for another portion of his command on Saturday, highly satisfied with the command of Gen. FERGUSON.

The Chief of Cavalry has demonstrated his sound military sense at the outstart by deciding at once that the cavalry forces of this District are too far removed from the enemy, and has directed them to be advanced thirty miles nearer the line of the Memphis and Charleston road, which forms their base of operations. This will prove an agreeable change to the citizens and troops, and especially to Gen. FERGUSON, who was formerly trammeled by senseless orders, and whose troops had become discontented from prolonged inaction. This desirable change will place our mounted forces in the face of the enemy, and I mistake the spirit of their commander and their own metal, if the war is not carried into Africa." It will throw the forces into a portion of country where supplies are more plentiful, and will leave for the army of Gen. PEMBERTON a wider scope of region to subsist upon in the rear. Gen. LEE is a thorough soldier, and his appointment to the command of the Western Department, and take possession of the pieces, as subjugated and conquered provinces.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ROBERT C. HILL,
Colonel Forty-eighth North Carolina.

A NEW WAY TO CONDUCT THE WAR.

A letter from "one of the ablest citizens of Louisiana" appears in the Columbia *South Carolinian*. He makes the following suggestions as to the best means of conducting the war in future, and in a general way shows how easy a war could be carried on, if talking would do it:

"The war, if continued, can no longer be conducted as it has been. Our currency has depreciated that it will soon cease to be available. I see but one remedy. *Let no more paper money be issued.* Let the whole Confederacy be divided into two classes—the consumers and the producers. As long as this war must last, every one of us must be satisfied with shelter, food and clothing, and nothing else. The soldiers and officers, from the highest to the lowest, must fight without pay. Why should they need money, when provided with necessaries, and their families taken care of? Let all persons engaged in producing, whether farmer or planter be put on the stipend of the Government, without pay. Let every woman and every child, old enough for the purpose, be made to work without pay. Let the President and every civil officer or employe have no pay. *In fact, let it be a penal offence to buy or sell anything;* but let food, raiment, shelter and medicine be secured to everyone under a parish or county organization, controlled or supervised by the General Government. In this way there would be no further increase of our national debt; in fact, no currency would be necessary for the time being, *but every one who should have Confederate notes in his pocket would then feel that they actually took upon them the sacredness of gold.* And then he would have something to call back upon when peace is declared. It is on this principle that FREDERICK the Great, when the existence of Prussia was at stake, carried on successfully his famous seven years' war against such odds as the world had never seen before and never saw since. Berlin, his capital, was taken and sacked five or six times, and his whole territory turned almost into a wilderness, but he came out of that war without a cent of debt. What? Because he seized upon the whole of Prussia, and forced every human being in it to contribute to its deliverance. He did not issue bonds, but parted with his silver spoons, and expected the same sacrifice from all his subjects.

He took everything in the name of Prussia, and *used* for nothing; we know with what glorious results. *Should we adopt such a policy,* which would *instantly put a stop to the increase of our national* debt, and would give the world the sublime assurance of our determination not to fail, together with the undeniable proof of the impossibility of our failing because of the very adoption of such a policy, the eight per cent. bonds would rise to 120 or 130 in Europe. The faith of so heroic a nation would no longer be doubted. Those bonds would then be more eagerly sought after than gold, and with them we would procure everything in the European markets. The North itself, which relies on our fast Approaching bankruptcy, would despair of triumphing over the South, when transformed into a vast camp and a vast industrial workshop."

MOSBY, THE GUERRILLA

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 11.

A gentleman, of Richmond, has furnished us with a private letter from Col. MOSBY, dated Sept. 3, from which we learn that he was twice wounded in a fight last week, near Alexandria, through the thigh and side; fortunately, they are not dangerous, and he hopes to be able to return by the last of next week. He will go through Richmond on his way back. BEN FARRAR (Richmond) was in the fight, and, like all the rest of MOSBY'S men, acted with great gallantry. MOSBY would like to get about a dozen good men for recruits for his command. He prefers Marylanders, if he can get them—so if there are any *gentlemen* who would like to join MOSBY, let them go to Col. MOSBY will be in Richmond in about ten days, and will take them on with him. His wounds are healing very fast, as both bullets passed out. It was an *infamous* lie the Yankees published of MOSBY'S taking the horses from a hearse."

In the last raid of Col. MOSBY, he met sixty-seven Yankees in the road, with high fences on either side, protecting 250 fine horses; his command, only 25, he charged, 14 charging with him in front, and the rest circumventing the Yanks in the rear. He took 12 prisoners, and all the horses—the rest of the Yanks made good their escape. Here is offered a fine opportunity for the adventurous.

REBEL DISAPPOINTMENT.

From the Richmond Examiner of the 16th.

It is useless to close our eyes to the fact that considerable dissatisfaction prevails among the people of the Confederacy inhabiting the bank of the Mississippi. It was confidently expected that, after the fall of Vicksburgh, the enemy's navigation of the river would have been held in check by movable batteries and by parties of sharpshooters. But, instead of these exhibitions of riparian patriotism and adventure, we learn that commercial transports of the enemy, which a single shore battery might destroy, *ride wholly unharmed in the waters of the Mississippi, or float in safe security along its banks.* Again, it was expected, that the country had taken a solemn resolution to burn the cotton, at the approach of the enemy, that the fall of Vicksburgh, and the penetration of the enemy into the Red River region would be the signals for the planters to fire their cotton, and testify their devotion to the suggestions of patriotism and the commands of the Government.

But instead of these patriotic illuminations *we see the Memphis markets packed with cotton; we hear the heart of the Yankees that wish the Southern staple they are receiving their European exchanges are exulting in their cupidity;* and, to crown the monstrosity, we meet with the news in Northern prints of Yankee plantations established on the banks of the Mississippi, by Massachusetts shoemakers, who propose to repeople these regions of the South with half-breed bastards.

This disaffection in a portion of the Confederacy is at once unnatural and criminal. It was the part of all taking the timidity or selfishness of certain classes for what in such more serious—political estrangement. There is no such estrangement in the country of the Mississippi; there is nothing whatever politically in the disposition the planters evinced toward the enemy; *it is nothing more than the exhibition which all revolutions make of the cowardice and selfishness of property.* As such, it is shameful enough; but it is some consolation to know that it does not infect the whole system of society, or penetrate to the heart of the masses.

In this war property has been a stumbling-block. For the few instances where it has been devoted to the country there are hundreds where it has been the enemy; or where it has openly traded with the enemy; or where it has openly traded with the enemy. We owe one confession to truth in this war. There may have been some diminution of spirit in the South since the commencement of this struggle; but it has been on the part of the pusillanimous classes of the wealthy, who in peace were at once the most pestilent Secessionists, and the best customers of the Yankees, and, who, now in war, are naturally the sneaks and tools of the enemy.

This description may suit some members of the people of Mississippi. It will fit those rotiferous patriots who screamed for secession before the war, and, at the same time, bought in New-York markets, and cherished an ambition of shining in Northern hotels, and stunning society of Yankee watering-places. It is not unlikely that it may have found congenial occupation in the war in planting in copartnership with the enemy, or in smuggling cotton into his lines.

THE VICKSBURGH GARRISON.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The following notice is published in the Richmond papers:

RICHMOND, VA., Saturday, Sept. 12, 1863.

EXCHANGE NOTICE, No. 5.—The Confederate officers and men, captured at Vicksburgh, Miss., July 4, 1863, and subsequently paroled, have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared.

1. The officers and men of Gen. C. L. STEVENSON'S division.
2. The officers and men of Gen. BOWEN'S division.
3. The officers and men of Brig.-Gen. MOORE'S brigade.
4. The officers and men of the Second Texas regiment.
5. The officers and men of WADE'S legion.
6. Also, all the medical officers and men who have been delivered at CITY POINT at any time previous to July 25, 1863, have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared.

ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

The Ninth Army Corps.

A CONGRATULATORY ORDER FROM GEN. GRANT—

THE FIFTY-FIRST NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Capt. SIMS, of the Fifty-first New-York Volunteers, attached to the Ninth army corps, has just returned to this City to endeavor to secure enough drafted men to fill up the regiment to its maximum strength. It went out from this City, under Col. FERRARO, 1,300 strong, and now, by its arduous services in North Carolinas, Kentucky and at Vicksburgh, it is reduced by the casualties of war to 68 effective men, who are at Camp Nelson, Kentucky, awaiting recruits to enable it to join Gen. BURNSIDE in East Tennessee. Capt. SIMS brings with him, as a testimonial to what the regiment has assisted in accomplishing, the following orders from Gens. GRANT and SMITH:

GEN. SMITH'S ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS, JACKSON, Miss., July 20, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. Parke, Commanding Ninth Army Corps:

SIR: Your order, transferring our division to the Fifteenth army corps, is just received.

Permit me, in behalf of the division I command, to tender to you our thanks for your uniform kindness to us, and for the interest you have manifested for our welfare during our temporary assignment to duty with your corps.

I am happy to assure you that the opportunity afforded us to witness the conduct of the Eastern troops of your command, has convinced us that they possess valor and discipline which we may well emulate. Longer association would, we doubt not, have matured and strengthened the friendship so auspiciously begun. Our best wishes for your welfare and success will constantly attend you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. S. SMITH, Brigadier-General
Commanding First Division.

(Official) McNEIL, A. A. G.

GRANT'S ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
VICKSBURGH, Miss., Aug. 1, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 33.—The following extract from Special Orders No. 207, Headquarters Department of the Tennessee, will be published to all the troops of this command.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
VICKSBURGH, Miss., July 31, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 207.—In returning the Ninth corps to its former commander, it is with pleasure that the General commanding acknowledges its valuable services in the campaign just closed.

Arriving at Vicksburgh opportunely, taking position to hold at bay JOHNSON'S army then threatening the forces investing the city, it was ready and eager to assume the aggressive at any moment. After the fall of Vicksburgh it formed part of the army that drove JOHNSON from his position, near the Big Black River, into his intrenchments at Jackson, and, after a siege of eight days, compelled him to fly in disorder from the Mississippi Valley.

The endurance, valor and unanimity good conduct of the Ninth corps are admired by all, and its valuable cooperation in achieving the final triumph of the campaign, is gratefully acknowledged by the Army of the Tennessee.

Maj.-Gen. PARKE will cause the different regiments and batteries of his command to inscribe upon their banners and guidons, "Vicksburgh" and "Jackson."

By order of Maj.-Gen. U. S. GRANT.
T. S. BOWERS, A. A. G.

By command of
Maj.-Gen. JNO. G. PARKE.
NICHOLAS BOWERS, A. A. G.
(Official) HENRY E. HIGGINS, Capt. and A. A. G.
(Official) C. H. McKINSEY, A. A. G., 2d brigade.
(Official) A. W. McKEE, Adjt. 51st N. Y. Vols.

Gen. Butler in Philadelphia.

HE IS SERENADED AND MAKES A SPEECH.

Gen. BUTLER made the following speech on Friday evening last in Philadelphia, in reply to a serenade:

"My friends and fellow-citizens of Pennsylvania, I have first of all to thank you for the kind and courteous greeting, both by your presence and your sympathy. I accept it not for myself, but for the cause in which I have been engaged, and as an earnest of your love to the Union and to your country. For more than two years we have been engaged in a struggle for the life of that country. In that contest Pennsylvania has poured out her best blood, and sent her best sons, pure, earnest sacrifices upon the altar of patriotism. By the varied successes in the field, at last the traitorous hopes of the rebels were centered upon the possession of Pennsylvania herself. The rich goods of your markets formed a tempting prize to the rebel hordes, and the traitor host put his foot on Pennsylvania soil. From that hour their hopes have been withered in the field as if touched by the hand of God. (Applause.)

Gettysburgh, Vicksburgh, Port Hudson, Morris Island, Knoxville, Chattanooga, these last not less glorious because they were bloodless, have followed in quick succession from the day, from the hour that the rebel horde pressed your soil. Now, it will remain for the people of Pennsylvania to crush the political hopes of the rebels in the same way, when these political hopes are cherished upon your soil, that the men of Pennsylvania, aided by the armies of the Union, crushed the hopes of the rebels in Pennsylvania. [Applause.] For there can be no doubt that quite as much hope is now centered in the lauded for, doveted devotion of the men of the North in the rebel cause, as are grounded in the trust they have in their armed hosts.

What is to be the answer of Pennsylvania to these hopes? What are you to say, men of Pennsylvania, to these enemies of your country who hope for success from your want of devotion to the cause of your country? What answer is to come back to you from the far-off shores of the Pacific to the northeast border of Maine and her sister State Vermont? The answer has already come. The life's blood of the nation, true as ever, beats responsively in the Union—to each extremity of the land we have the living pulsations. What answer will far-off California and less distant Maine receive from the very heart of the Union, the old State of Pennsylvania? If these most distant stones of the arch are sound and true, can it be that the Keystone is rotten and crumbling? (Cries of "No! no!" and cheers.)

Then to you, my friends, the country looks to set up next month its standard at the ballot-box, as on your soil its standards were preserved by the certificates here. With you, and you alone, let me, pledging my votes with yours as a friend of the Union, with friends of the Union, of the Constitution and constitutional liberty, now say that there can be no answer sounded from Pennsylvania that will encourage the hopes of the rebels; let every man now within the sound of my voice bear back all those who would seek to embarrass the Government at home, as our brave soldiers in the field are bearing up their banners there. If I now remains only for me again to thank you for your courtesy and kind reception.

The General then retired, and, after a few remarks had been made by WAYNE MCVEAGH, Esq., the audience dispersed, with prolonged cheers for BUTLER, the Union and the success of the Republican ticket.

The Jeff. Davis Correspondence.

A LETTER FROM EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE.

The following letter of Ex-President PIERCE, a part of the correspondence captured near Jackson, Miss., has been sent to the Concord *Democrat*, N. H., by Capt. GLINN, of GRANT'S army:

CLARENDON HOUSE, Jan. 6, 1860.

MY DEAR FRIEND: I wrote you an unsatisfactory note a day or two since. I have just had a pleasant interview with Mr. SERGEANT, whose courage and fidelity are equal to his learning and talents. He says he would rather fight the battle with you as the standard bearer in 1860 than under the auspices of any other leader. The feeling and judgment of Mr. S. in this respect is. I am confident, rapidly gaining ground in New-England. Our people are looking for "the Coming Man," one who is raised by all the elements of his character above the atmosphere artificially created by politicians; a man really fitted for the controversy by ability, courage, broad statesmanship and patriotism. Col. BISSELL (THOMAS H.) arrived here this morning, and expressed his views in the strongest terms in favor of the principles stated by Mr. SERGEANT. It is true that in the present state of things at Washington and throughout the country no man can predict what changes two or three months may bring forth. Let me suggest that in the morning debates of Congress full justice seems to me not to have been done to the Democracy of the North. I do not believe that our friends at the South have any just idea of the state of feeling hurrying at this moment to the pitch of intense exasperation between those who respect their political obligations and those who have apparently no impelling power but that which fanatical passion, on the subject of domestic Slavery imparts. Without discussing the question of right—of abstract power to secede—I have never believed that actual disruption of the Union can occur without blood; and if through the madness of Northern Abolitionists that dire calamity must come, the fighting will not be along Mason and Dixon's line merely. It will be within our own borders, in our own streets, between the two classes of citizens to suppose I have referred. Those who defy law and forget constitutional obligations, will, if we ever reach the arbitrament of arms, find occupation enough at home. Nothing but the state of MRS. FRANCE'S health would induce me to leave the country now, although it is quite likely that my presence at home would be of little service. I have tried to impress upon our people, especially in New-Hampshire and Connecticut, where the only elections are to take place during the coming Spring, that while our Union meetings are all in the right direction, and well enough for the present, they will not be worth the paper upon which their resolutions are written unless we can overthrow political Abolitionism at the polls, and repeal the unconstitutional and obnoxious laws which in the cause of "personal liberty" have been placed upon our statute-books. I shall look with deep interest, and not without hope, for a decided change in this relation.

Ever and truly your friend,
FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, Washington, D. C.

Passengers Sailed.

SEPT. 19—*In steamship Germania, for Hamburg*—Walter A. Shay, H. Sturenberg, New-York; George de Chesnaut, Bayre; Gerhard Lange, Jr., and Lange, Mont Pelerin; Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson, New-York; Mrs. Selina Hertel, H. Fissenhaim, New-York; Mr and Mrs. Chas. Bourgeois, child and servant, Pennsylvania; Mr. Benne, New-York; G. F. Barth, Marion; Rev. A. Latzel, New-York; Mrs. Henking, child and 2 infants, Buffalo; Mrs. C. H. Hesse and child, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. Gottlieb Merkle and child, Illinois; Mr. and Mrs. Friedr. Reschhauer, Troy; Mr. and Mrs. D. Schuyler, 2 children and infant, Louisville; P. C. Jorgensen, Hoffven Lipken, Wis.; Newman, California; Mr. and Mrs. Mathias Pape and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Bertram, Lutz and 2 children, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. Amy Rosenthal, Mr. and Mrs. Leonhard Stenger, Reading; H. Bartels, Julius Berg, New-York; Mrs. Koehler and children, Oshkosh; Miss Kruger, Milwaukee; F. C. Strober, Mr. Hesling, Newark, and others in the steerage. Total, 143.

SEPT. 19—*In steamship City of New-York, for Liverpool*—Miss Gardge, Miss Ellen Sheehan, Miss Annie Redmond, Gen. Napier, J. D. Diz and lady, Miss Ellis, Capt. C. E. Limecrong, Capt. Gennett, H. Gilmore, Mr. Chapman, wife and child, Mr. Hutchinson, O. B. Morewood, J. S. Erdman, S. M. Aries, S. Woodward, Giles Blaque, Jr., John Bray, James Wilson and child, James Barlow, C. H. Chase, Mr. Montgomery, 3 children and nurse, L. Fleury, Mr. Seligman, Mr. Caten, Mr. Marsh, Mr. Ellis, with others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 13—*In steamship City of Cork, from Liverpool*—Messrs. A. Wright, O. W. Appleton, T. Robertson, H. Goodwin, D. H. Barber, A. L. Thurtell, Martin Lantay, Pierre Abarty, J. A. Eddy, W. H. Canterbury, A. Rutherford, T. A. Flynn, W. R. Lewis, Don Henriquiles, Numa Raymond, Dlaveloux Strasbourg, L. Bowry, John Bowry, Mrs. A. Bowry, Mrs. L. Bowry, Capt. Oliver, Mrs. Jones, C. Vivian, Mr. and Mrs. Brierly, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd, Benj. Coogan, James G. Brown, J. Stanbury. Total 51, and 500 in the steerage.

In steamship Columbia, from New-Orleans—Miss E. Sullivan, Mrs. M. V. Hotchkiss, Capt. J. W. McClure, Gen. W. L. Burton and lady, Mrs. Capt. Fuller, Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. Dr. Hardy, Dr. W. J. Emery, Mrs. J. Emery, Gustave, G. Babcock, A. P. Stackpoole, C. D. O'Sullivan, Miss Le Blanc, Miss E. Morse, F. Clarke, Misses Lieut. C. W. Stone, Capt. L. W. Pierce, T. C. Dade, G. D. Carroll, Miss Mayer, Mrs. Brewer, D. B. Cole, Col. T. E. Mather, John Henry, Gen. Gillespie, Miss Wheeler, Miss C. Lewis, Mrs. Wells, Miss Sarah Wells, Miss Mattie Wells, Mrs. E. Evans, Mrs. McMurray, Alfred Mitchell, A. Garnaud, wife and 2 children, Mrs. Clarke, Capt. J. F. Miller and servant, Mr. Ingalls, Jr., and 50 rebel prisoners in charge of Col. T. E. Mather.

In steamship McClellan, from Milton River—Col. B. M. Jackson, Col. J. B. Howell, Lieut.-Col. J. F. Hall, Capt. E. F. Clark, Capt. O. C. Carpenter, U. S. N., Surgeon Wm. Heard, Lieut. C. Knapp, Lieut. N. Lieut. Lewis T. Nicholas, Thos. B. Davis, R. B. Carr, H. C. Dickinson, and 46 in the steerage.

In ship Adriatic, from London and Isle of Wight—Walter Wentworth, of London; Joseph Goldschmidt, of Vienna.

MEMORANDA—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 45 | Sun sets..... 6 03 | Moon sets....11 25
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..12 31 | Gov. Island..1 10 | Hell Gate....3 32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Sept. 19.

Observed.

Brigs Cassandra, Salter, St. Johns, N. F.; D. R. De Wolf; Robert Moore, Hodskiss, Barbadoes; H. Trowbridge's barge; Louise, (Br.) Harris, Harbor Grace; L. Smithers & Co.; Daniel Brooks, Perth, Portland; Lebanese Marine, Manning, Philadelphia; J. W. Mc-Kee; West Wind, Bennett, Washington; Chesapeake, Lord, Welsh Ground, Va.; T. C. Benson, Sons; L. P. Smith, Cumberland, Bowers, Washington, Van Brunt & Vaughn; Moonlight, Terry, Washington, Pepper & Rundle; Maria Louise, Hoskins, Bristol; L. Kelly; J. Sawyer, Bean, Snow.

Sloop Aurora, Williams, New-London; H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

U. S. steamship McClellan, Gray, Hilton Head 14th inst., at noon, and Morris Island 16th. At 10½ A. M. same day, spoke steamer Whitehall, hence for Charleston Bar. The steamer Powhatan was to leave Hilton Head 16th, with the prize iron-clad Atlanta in tow for New-York. The McClellan brings a mail and cabin and steerage passengers.

Steamship City of Cork, (Br.) Thomas, Liverpool Sept. 5, and Queenstown 7th, at 2½ P. M., with mdse. and 500 steerage passengers to John G. Dale. 9th inst. 5 A. M., 40 miles west of Fastnet, exchanged night signals with a steamship supposed the Kangaroo, bound in; 14th, at 4½ A. M., lat. 47 47, lon. 27 56, exchanged night signals with Br. steamship Persia, hence for Liverpool; 16th, 5 P. M., lat. 46 22, lon. 39 20, passed steamship City of Limerick, for Limerick, and English bark John Hull, bound E.

Steamer Peonia, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lupar & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Selvor, Matt. Washington, D. C., 48 hours, with mdse. to J. Hand.

Ship Rangoon, (Br.) Leask, Cienfuegos Aug. 26, with molasses and sugar. Aug. 30, lat. 31 19, lon. 76 14, had fresh and equally weather; at 4 P. M. saw two water-spouts making up a short distance to windward, and steered directly toward the ship: when about two miles off the top of the nearest one disappeared in a squall, but the base turned into a whirlwind, and came rushing along; at this time the ship felt the breeze, and by keeping her off the spout passed by to windward; the other spout, and it was a very large one, came directly for the vessel, but before reaching it was lost in a squall, and the only effect felt was a very heavy rain.

Brig Adriatic, Moore, London and Isle of Wight Aug. 11, with mdse. and 123 passengers to E. B. Morgan.

Bark Anzusta